

# THE CRITIC.

VOL. XXI.—No. 546.

DECEMBER 22, 1860.

Price 6d.; stamped 7d.

## RAY SOCIETY (Established 1844), for the PUBLICATION of WORKS on NATURAL HISTORY.

Subscription, One Guinea per annum. The Volume for 1859—Mr. Blackwall's "On British Spiders"—will shortly be issued to the Subscribers. The Subscription List for that Volume will, however, close on the 31st December 1860.

The Back Publications of the Society can now only be obtained at the increased rates at which they are being offered for sale by Mr. ROBERT HARDWICK, 102, Piccadilly, who has been appointed Agent to the Ray Society.

Those wishing to join the Society are requested to communicate with the Secretary.

E. LANKESTER, M.D.,  
8, Saville-row, London, W.

## THE LITERARY AND ART GUILD of ST. NICHOLAS.

This Society is instituted: 1. For the improvement and diffusion of Literary and Art Knowledge. 2. To provide a Fund to Publish—subject to certain conditions—the MSS. of authors (whose means are limited) in fellowship with the Guild. 3. And to establish a Fund to Relieve the temporary Wants of distressed literati.

The entrance fee is 1*l.* 1*s.*; the yearly subscription fee, 1*l.* 1*s.*

The ANNIVERSARY MEETING of the Fellows, Associates, and Hon. Associates, will be held at Stratford-on-Avon on Shakespeare's birthday, April 23rd, 1861, when all Fellows present are requested to wear the gown, hood, and cap of the Guild.

The next publication of the Guild is an Anthem composed by R. B. Sankey, Esq., Mus. Bac. Oxon., F.G. St. N.

Contributions towards the Guild funds will be received by the Hon. Secretary, Bampton, Oxon, from whom gentlemen desirous of becoming members may obtain further information and form of candidate's certificates.

### THIRD APPLICATION.

## TO THE GOVERNORS of the ROYAL ASYLUM of ST. ANN'S SOCIETY, BRISTON.

The favour of your votes and interest is earnestly solicited for the election. In February next, in behalf of CHARLES BOYLE GAVIN, one of three orphans. His father was in respectable practice as a surgeon-dentist, at the West-end of London, and connected with one of the medical institutions. He had the prospect of realising a handsome competency for his family, but was obliged to relinquish practice at the early age of thirty-eight, having fallen seriously ill of consumption, and has lately died at Bournemouth, where the mother (daughter of a solicitor) is entirely dependent on her own exertions.

The case is strongly recommended by: The Rev. A. Morden Bennett, Incumbent of Bournemouth, Hants; Colonel Simmons, Cannon-place, Brighton; J. Parker Pierce, Esq., J.P., 33, Camden-road Villas, Camden-town; The Rev. Alderley Dickens, D.D., Rector of Norton, Suffolk; J. Field, Esq., Domesday, Tunbridge Wells; J. Wilcox Wakem, Esq., M.R.C.S., York House, West-square, Kensington; The Rev. Herbert Randolph, M.A., Balliol College, Oxford; "Marmaduke Matthews, Esq., Cambridge Lodge, Hackney; John Crookford, Esq., 10, Park-road, Haverstock-Hill, Hampstead.

By whom Proxime will be thankfully received.

## THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL TURKISH BATH COMPANY (Limited).

Capital 100,000*l.*, in 20,000 shares of 5*l.* each. Incorporated under the 19 & 20 Vict. c. 47, and 20 and 21 Vict. c. 14; whereby the liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount subscribed. 10*s.* on application, 10*s.* on allotment on each share. Chairman—STEWART ESKINE ROLLAND, Esq., 3, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.

Directors.

John Henry Nathaniel Da Costa, Esq., 12, Stanley-gardens, Bayswater, W.

George Crawshaw, Esq., Gateshead, Durham.

James Lowe, Esq., 15, Duke-street, Adelphi, W.C.

Robert Richardson, Esq., F.S.A., Heathfield-house, Blitheme, Hants.

John Louis William Thudichum, M.D., 63, South Audley-street, W.

Honorary Director—David Urquhart, Esq., Riverside, Rickmansworth, Herts.

Bankers—London and Westminster Bank, St. James's-square, S.W.

Solicitor—P. A. Harroft, Esq., 15, Bedford-row, W.C.

Architect—George Somers Clarke, Esq., 20, Cockspur-street, Pall-mall, S.W.

Brokers—Messrs. Joshua Hutchinson and Son, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, E.C.

Auditors—Messrs. Harding, Pullett, Whinney, and Gibbons, 3, Bank-buildings, E.C., and 5, Serle-street, Lincoln's-inn, W.C.

Secretary—Mr. Robert Boxer Punnett.

Offices—49, Pall-mall, S.W.

The introduction into this country of the Turkish bath has been attended with such complete success, that it has been thought advisable to incorporate a company, under limited liability, for the purpose of constructing a number of these baths in different parts of the metropolis and in the provinces.

The merits of the bath, as a means of luxury and cleanliness, and as a preservative of health, are now fully recognised by all classes; and the extensive use of what must soon become one of the permanent institutions of the country, renders it a matter of public necessity that the bath should be constructed on a true and correct principle, and in a style far in advance of any hitherto placed at the disposal of the public.

It is proposed to establish one or more Turkish baths, in some central position in the metropolis, on a scale and design which may serve as a model for such other baths as will be hereafter constructed to meet the requirements of other localities. In order, however, to prevent delay, it is intended that model baths should at once be arranged in various quarters of London and Westminster.

Judging from the unvarying commercial success which has attended those already constructed, which are necessarily of a very imperfect description compared with the baths it is proposed to erect, it may be fairly assumed (after allowing for a very considerable reduction in the present rate of charges) that the profits, over and above all expenses, will prove more than ordinarily remunerative.

It may be observed that of all those constructed, giving, as they do, the benefit of a high degree of heat to the human body, not one affords the slightest approximation to the refinements of the real Eastern bath.

The Directors are not forgetful that its action in the East and the example of its recent introduction into England enable them to recognise a new method of destroying the habit of intemperance, and they confidently look to receiving the support of all those who desire to see the physical and moral comfort of the masses improved.

Applications for shares may be made to the brokers, or to the Secretary, at the Company's offices, 49, Pall-mall, where prospectuses, &c. may be obtained.

## MEMORIAL to BISHOP HOOPER.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are solicited for the ERECTION of a MONUMENT on the site of the martyrdom, at Gloucester, more than half the estimated cost (400*l.*) has been already subscribed.

J. H. BROWN, Hon. Sec. to the Committee.  
College-green, Gloucester, Oct. 25, 1860.

## THE LATE LORD MACAULAY.

Under the sanction of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and of the members of Trinity College whose names are subjoined, it is proposed to raise a FUND by subscription, for the purpose of presenting to the College a STATUE of the late Lord MACAULAY, as a mark of the admiration which the members of the College feel for the memory of their illustrious fellow-colleague, and in commemoration of the strong attachment which he himself felt for the College.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, Chancellor of the University.

Lord Lyndhurst, High Steward of the University.

The Duke of Devonshire.

The Marquis of Lansdowne.

Earl Grey.

The Bishop of St. David's.

Lord Stanley, M.P.

Lord Belper.

Lord Broughton.

Lord Lyttelton.

Lord Montagu.

Lord Stratford.

The Master of the Rolls.

The Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

Vice-Chancellor Page Wood.

Right Hon. Sir E. Ryan.

Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart.

Sir J. G. S. Lefevre.

Right Hon. T. E. Headlam, M.P., Q.C.

And the following resident Members, who have formed themselves into a Committee at Cambridge:

Rev. W. Whewell, D.D., Master.

Rev. A. Sedgwick, M.A., Vice-Master and Woodwardian Professor.

Rev. J. Romilly, M.A., Registrar.

Rev. Prof. Thompson, M.A.

Rev. Professor Grote, M.A.

Rev. J. W. Donaldson, D.D.

Rev. J. Edleston, M.A.

Such gentlemen as desire to join in the promotion of this object are requested to communicate either with J. Lempiere Hammond, Esq., Trinity College, Cambridge; or with Charles de la Pryme, Esq. (Hon. Sec. in London), 22, Jermy-street, by whom subscriptions will be received; and also at Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co.'s, 20, Hinchin-jane, Cornhill, E.C., at Messrs. Drummond and Co.'s, 49, Charing-cross, S.W.; and at Messrs. Mortlock and Co.'s, Cambridge.

## THE PRESS.

### PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPER.—For Sale,

the Copyright, Plant, Machine, Engine and Boiler, Columbian, Double-royal, and Albion Post Presses, including a Jobbing Office, &c. It has been established for seven years, and has the largest circulation in the county. Apply to "W. W.," care of Messrs. Thickbroom and Stapleton, Aldine Chambers, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

### TO REPORTERS.—WANTED, by an

old-established weekly journal, a first-class verbatim REPORTER. None other need apply. Salary liberal. Address "E. P. G.," care of Messrs. Hammond and Nephew, 27, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

### REPORTER and COMPOSITOR.—A

Young Man is open to a RE-ENGAGEMENT. First-class references. Address "Q. C.," 20, Little Queen-street, Holborn, London, W.C.

### TO LITERARY MEN and COUNTRY

AUTHORS.—RESEARCHES MADE and EXTRACTS FURNISHED from works in the British Museum, by a person much experienced in such duty. Address "D. B.," Currier's News-agency, Moreton-terrace, Fimlico, S.W.

### SHORTHAND and COPYIST.—

WANTED, in a solicitor's office of extensive practice, at the West-end, a CLERK, competent to write from dictation, and transcribe with facility and neatness, and otherwise to make himself useful. Applications by letter, stating previous employment and salary required, to "G.," care of Messrs. Powell, 54, Parliament-street.

## THE ARTS.

### THE TWELVE CÆSARS.—To be SOLD,

the TWELVE CÆSARS, painted by Otto Van Veen, the master of Rubens. To be seen at Mr. WEIR'S, 142, High Holborn, London, W.

### ROYAL EXCHANGE FINE ARTS

GALLERY, 24, Cornhill. Entrance in Change-alley.—Mr. MORRY has constantly on SALE high class GUARANTEED PICTURES and DRAWINGS by Living Artists. A visit is respectfully requested.

Fine specimens of the following and other Masters:

Turner, R.A. Cooke, A.R.A. Herring, Sen. Duffield  
Stothart, R.A. Dobson, Hulme Bennett  
Frith, R.A. A.R.A. Herling W. C. Smith  
Ward, R.A. O'Neill, A.R.A. Hemsley Topham  
Robertson, R.A. J. R. S. Muller Crumie  
Eddy, R.A. B. Lance Percy Holmes  
Creswick, R.A. Faed Provis Hayler  
Elmore, R.A. Bright Niemann McKean  
Mulready, R.A. Le Jeune Duncan E. Hughes  
MacIver, R.A. Baxter Cattermole Towthorpe  
Cooper, A.R.A. Nasmyth Taylor Mutrie  
Frost, A.R.A. A. Johnston  
Poole, A.R.A. Smallfield

The Manufactory of Frames, &c., is carried on as usual, at 63, Bishopsgate-street Within.

## MUSIC.

### MR. HOWARD GLOVER'S GRAND

ANNUAL CONCERT will take place on WEDNESDAY MORNING, January 2, 1861, at St. James's Hall. Miss Arabella Goddard, Mr. Sims Reeves, and a host of talent will appear.

SIGNOR A. VIANESI begs to announce to his pupils and friends that, owing to domestic affliction, he has been OBLIGED to LEAVE LONDON for ITALY, but hopes shortly to return to resume his professional duties.

All communications to be addressed to Signor VIANESI, 5, Ebury-street, Fimlico; or to the care of C. LOSSDALE, 25, Old Bond-street.

### MASTER DREW DEAN, Flautist and

Pianist, has returned from a successful engagement in Scotland, and will perform on Rudall, Rose, and Carte's Cylinder Flute, at the Athenæum, Bristol, on WEDNESDAY, December 26. Letters respecting engagements to be addressed to 59, Charing-cross, London. Private parties attended.

### GREENWICH.—Mme. Lemmens

Sherrington, Mr. Sims Reeves, Miss Palmer, Miss Poole, Mr. J. L. Hatton, Miss Arabella Goddard, the London Quartet Union, will appear at Mr. HENRY KILLICK MORLEY'S CONCERT, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 2, 1861.

Tickets may now be obtained at Mr. MORLEY'S, Music Warehouses, Groom's-hill, Greenwich, and Brunswick-place (opposite the Railway Station), Blackheath. The plan of the Hall to be seen at Greenwich only.

Admission, centre stalls, 6*s.*; family tickets to admit five to stalls, 21*s.*; reserved seats, 3*s.*; unreserved, 2*s.*

### M. VIEUXTEMPS.—MONDAY

POPULAR CONCERTS.—The next CONCERT will take place on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1861, on which occasion the celebrated violinist M. Vieuxtemps (who has been expressly engaged for these concerts) will make his first appearance in London, after an absence of eight years. Pianoforte, Miss Arabella Goddard; violin, M. Vieuxtemps; violoncello, Signor F. Vocuisti, Miss Lascelles, and Miss Augusta Thomson. Conductor, M. Benedict.

Sofa stalls, 5*s.*; balcony, 3*s.*; unreserved seats, 1*s.*; at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

### BUCKLEYS' SERENADERS.—St.

JAMES'S HALL.—The original BUCKLEY SERENADERS and Miss JULIA GOULD (from 585, Broadway, New York, U.S.) beg respectfully to announce that they will repeat their new and original entertainment EVERY EVENING during the week at St. James's Hall, Piccadilly. Doors open at half-past seven, to commence at eight; and during the Christmas Holidays a Day Performance every Wednesday and Saturday, at three. Doors open at half-past two.—Stalls, 3*s.*; area, 2*s.*; gallery, 1*s.* Places can be secured at the libraries and music-sellers; and at Mr. Austin's ticket-office, at the Hall, 23, Piccadilly (W.), which is open from ten till five.—Great attraction for the Holidays.

### ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-

GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON, Sole Lessees.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—The Management find it necessary to announce to their Patrons that it will be impossible for a few nights at Christmas to perform Balfe's eminently successful Opera with the Grand Fantomime. The time in representation and scenic preparation required for a Harlequinade of such magnitude renders this temporary suspension of the Brilliant Opera imperative. Boxes and places will continue to be booked daily at the Box-office for its reproduction at an early date.

Boxing Night, December 26th, and during the week, commence at seven. Order carriages by half-past eleven. On Wednesday, December 26th, Mr. W. Harrison's Popular Operetta, "THE MARRIAGE OF GEORGETTE," Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. H. Corri; after which, with entirely new scenery, machinery, dresses, and decorations, a grand Christmas Fantomime, BLUE BEARD; or, HARLEQUIN and FREEDOM in her ISLAND HOME, written by J. V. Bridgman, produced by Mr. Edward Surling, embracing the child Fantomime talent of the day. A perfect galaxy of Clowns—Mr. Harry Boleno, Mr. Henry Payne, Mr. Billyard, and the Lilliputians; Harlequins—Mr. Milano, Mr. W. F. Payne; Pantaloons—Mr. Barnes, Mr. Tanner; Columbiens—Madame Boleno, Miss Clara Morgan; Sprites—The Zelinski Family; Ballet—Twenty-six Ladies; Mr. J. W. H. Payne; Mlle. Lamoureux, Mme. Pierron, and Mons. Vandriss.

Gorgeous scenery from the pencil of Greene and Telbin, illustrating the moving events of the year. Decorations by Blarrie, on a scale of magnitude and expenditure without parallel. Fairy costumes by Miss James and Mr. Combes. Eastern splendour, processions, marches, dancing, fun and frolic, united to magical transformations, by Mr. Sioman, producing a combination of the grotesque and beautiful, recalling the Golden Days of Fantomime for which Covent Garden stood alone and unapproached.

Morning Performances every Wednesday and Saturday, commencing Saturday, December 29th, at 2 o'clock.

Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon; Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling; Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray.

### NEW PIANO MUSIC by E. SILAS.

Romance ..... 2*s.* 6*d.*  
Impromptu à la Mazurka ..... 3*s.* 6*d.*  
Tarentelle ..... 4*s.* 6*d.*

London: ASHDOWN and PARRY (successors to Wessel and Co.), 18, Hanover-square.

### MERRY CHRISTMAS TIME.—With

Elaborate Title. Most respectfully dedicated to all classes of society, by E. C. CROGER, Author and Composer of

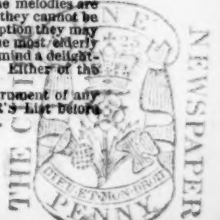
"HURRAH, BRAVE VOLUNTEERS!" Humbly and most respectfully dedicated to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and all the British Rifle Volunteers; also

"WE WELCOME THEE BACK TO THY NATIVE SHORE," most respectfully dedicated to Miss Florence Nightingale.

Each of the above songs are of that rare quality seldom to be met with, viz., simplicity and beauty; the melodies are truly original, so easy that, when once heard, they cannot be forgotten. The words are of that chaste description they may be read by all, from the youngest child to the most elderly lady or gentleman, and invariably leave on the mind a delightful sensation of mirth, nobleness, and virtue. Either of the above published at 2*s.* 6*d.*

If it is intended to purchase a Musical Instrument of any description, by all means send for T. CROGER'S List before you buy.

483, Oxford-street, London, W.C.



## THE Educational Registry.

### EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS OFFERED.

**FULL** particulars of the following Appointments Offered are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the *GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY, Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.* Notice.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose a stamp for the reply.

**LECTURER on ELOCUTION and SINGING.** Must treat the subjects in a practical manner, expound the capabilities of the voice and its cultivation, and treat of the arts in all their bearings and details. Address, stating terms, Box 1452, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**VICE-PRINCIPAL for the Metropolitan Training Institution;** must be a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, unmarried, and in holy orders, to assist in the College services, and in the religious instruction of the students; views evangelical. Salary 200*l.*, with board and lodging. Box 1454, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**CLASSICAL MASTERSHIP in a first-class school.** Must be capable of instructing in the highest Greek and Latin authors, and used to Latin composition. Salary 100*l.*, board and residence. Box 1455, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**CLASSICAL MASTER.** In addition to high college testimonials, it is desirable that candidates should have had experience in teaching. Salary (without residence) 170*l.* Address, inclosing testimonials, Box 1458, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**MATHEMATICAL MASTER.** Wanted one who can also teach French and German thoroughly. Box 1460, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**SUPERIOR MATHEMATICAL MASTER.** In a first class school, twenty miles from London. A graduate of London, in communion with an orthodox Dissenting Church, would be preferred; he must also be competent to take middle classics. A liberal salary will be given. Box 1464, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**MASTER in a school for music, writing, mapping, and English, to junior classes.** A good salary and comfortable home insured. Box 1464, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**MASTER for a Westmoreland grammar school.** Must be qualified to teach reading, writing, and accounts, with English grammar and geography; a knowledge of Latin is also required. Salary 40*l.* Box 1466, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**RESIDENT MASTER, fully competent, to prepare boys in Latin and French, for the Oxford Examinations of the Middle-class Schools.** Address, stating age, salary, &c. Box 1468, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**JUNIOR MASTER.** Required a young man of gentlemanly address and tact. Must be a member of the Church of England. The situation would suit one preparing for college. Salary about 30*l.* Box 1470, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**TUTOR, to teach four boys (the eldest 10)** a sound English education. The locality is a farmhouse in a village 4 miles from a good market-town in Yorkshire. Must be able to teach music. Terms on application. Box 1472, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**TUTOR.** Required a graduate of one of the universities to teach in a private family (five days a week) the elements of a liberal education. Box 1474, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**TUTOR, in a superior school, to give exact and thorough instruction in classics, French, and the usual branches of an English education.** Must possess a gentlemanly address, and be a good disciplinarian. Address, stating age, salary, references, &c., Box 1476, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**TUTOR, for senior classics and mathematics, during the Christmas vacation, on the North-London Railway.** Will be required for about two hours in the morning. Address, stating terms, Box 1478, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**RESIDENT TUTOR in a private school near Liverpool.** Must be able to instruct the upper classes in mathematics, and willing to superintend out of school hours. Salary 70*l.*, with board and lodging. Box 1480, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**RESIDENT TUTOR required in a respectable boarding school in Yorkshire.** Must be efficient. Address, with testimonials, Box 1482, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**FRENCH TEACHER wanted, in a boarding school for young gentlemen, to teach French, German, and drawing.** Box 1484, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**FOREIGN TEACHER (Swiss preferred),** capable of teaching French and German; junior classics and music would be an acquisition. Box 1486, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**FRENCH and GERMAN ASSISTANT.** Required at the end of January a French gentleman; must also speak English fluently. Salary for the first year 40 guineas, with board and separate apartment. Box 1488, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**MATHEMATICAL ASSISTANT** (resident) in a first-class boarding-school. Must be a firm though kind disciplinarian. Salary 80*l.*, board and residence. Box 1490, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**ASSISTANT MASTER in a boarding school near Northampton, to teach mathematics, mensuration, land surveying, algebra, arithmetic, book-keeping, writing, and English generally.** Salary 35*l.* to 40*l.* Box 1492, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**ASSISTANT MASTER in a classical school.** Must be a good mathematician, and willing to assist in the school work; a graduate preferred. Box 1494, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**ASSISTANT MASTER in a school near Liverpool, of about 25 boys (14 being boarders), to teach Euclid, algebra, trigonometry, and the rudiments of classical literature.** Must be a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge; possessed of gentlemanly manners, and not over 35 years of age. Salary 70*l.*, with board and lodging. Box 1496, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**ASSISTANT, to undertake the general routine duties of a boarding school, near Leeds.** Must be a Protestant, and able to teach French, German, music, and junior Latin. Salary 40*l.* to 60*l.* Address, stating age and reference, Box 1498, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**ASSISTANT in a school in Cornwall.** Qualifications, junior classics and mathematics; must be a good arithmetician; some knowledge of drawing desirable. Salary depending on age, &c.; a member of the Wesleyan communion preferred. Box 1500, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**ASSISTANT in a small grammar school in Worcestershire.** Required a gentlemanly young man to assist generally. Address, stating salary, age, qualifications, and references, Box 1502, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**ASSISTANT in a commercial and classical school.** Must be thoroughly competent to assist in every department of an English education, and to take charge of a Latin class. Locality Hertfordshire. Box 1504, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**ARTICLED PUPIL in a Worcestershire grammar-school; age about 16.** Premium for three years 50*l.* He will be instructed in the subjects necessary for matriculation in the University of London, or for the Senior Middle-class Examinations. Box 1506, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**MASTER and MISTRESS of a mixed national school in Denbighshire.** Master to be certificated; mistress to be a good needlewoman and cutter-out; a knowledge of Welsh desirable. Salary 36*l.*, pence about 35*l.*, house and garden. Box 1508, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**HEAD GOVERNESS of a college near London.** Must have received a very superior education, and be a good arithmetician and linguist. Latin and Italian important. Candidates to be sound members of the Church of England. Salary 100*l.*, with conditional increase to 120*l.* Box 1510, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**HEAD GOVERNESS of a college in Scotland.** Must have received a very superior education, and be a good arithmetician and linguist; Latin and Italian important. Candidates to be sound members of the Church of England. Salary 100*l.*, with conditional increase to 120*l.* Box 1512, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**TWO GOVERNESSES are required in a ladies' school in Yorkshire; one must be a foreigner, to teach French. The qualifications desired are, besides French, dancing, calisthenics, some knowledge of the harp, music to beginners, wax flowers, and leather work.** Salary to each, 28*l.* or 30*l.* Box 1514, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS to educate eight girls (ages 6 to 10) in a farmhouse, situated 3 miles from a good town in Kent; must be at least 23 years of age, a member of the Established Church, of Evangelical principles, and capable of teaching English thoroughly, arithmetic, French, music, singing, and needlework.** Salary 24*l.* Box 1516, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS in a London tradesman's family, to teach English, French, music, and drawing, and to take the entire charge of four girls (ages 7 to 15).** A comfortable home and liberal salary. Box 1518, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS in a ladies' school near London.** Must be able to teach English thoroughly, to assist in music and singing, and to converse in French. Age about 30. Applicants to state age, terms, &c. Box 1520, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS to instruct four children from the age of 10 downwards.** Must speak French fluently, and be well grounded in music; must also be willing to make herself useful in the family. A comfortable home in a quiet village ten miles from London. Address, stating qualification and salary expected, Box 1522, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS in a widower's family to instruct two little girls aged 7 and 12.** Must be a member of the Church of England; age not under 25. Superior English and French, with good music and drawing, required. Address, stating terms, parentage, experience, &c., Box 1524, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS, to instruct three children in a sound English education, and to take the charge of one 5 years of age; must be a good pianist; age about 30 preferred.** Box 1526, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS in a Devonshire school, to teach English generally, also music and French; age not under 24.** Box 1528, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS in a Lincolnshire farmhouse, to instruct four young children in a good plain English education, with music.** Address, stating age, salary, &c., Box 1530, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS (English or Foreign) in a ladies' boarding and day school.** Good music and French indispensable. A comfortable home and moderate salary. Address, stating age and salary, Box 1532, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS in a farmhouse, to instruct five little girls in sound English, with music, singing, and French, and to take charge of their wardrobes.** Address, stating age, salary, and references, Box 1534, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS in a tradesman's family, to instruct four children in a sound English education, with music, singing, French, and drawing; will have also to take charge of pupils and their wardrobes.** A Dissenter preferred. Box 1536, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS in a farmhouse, to instruct four children in a sound English education, with music and French, and to take charge of them and their wardrobes.** Must be a good pianist. Address, stating age and salary, Box 1538, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS of some experience required in a ladies' school.** Must be well qualified to impart an English education, with arithmetic and French, and to assist in music to junior pupils. Address, stating salary, age, &c., Box 1540, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS in a Lincolnshire farmhouse, to take the entire charge of four young children and their wardrobes.** Must be a member of the Church of England. Address, stating age and salary, Box 1542, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**FRENCH GOVERNESS (Protestant), in a Devonshire School.** Required a young Parisienne, capable of teaching a junior class, but more especially of conversing with the pupils generally. In return she will receive a good English education, and find a happy home. Box 1544, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**FRENCH GOVERNESS for a Sussex school.** Must be single, a native of France, a Protestant, and possess a good knowledge of English. Salary 60*l.*, with residence only. Application to be made in French, translated into English. Box 1546, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**FRENCH and MUSIC GOVERNESS.** Wanted, in a gentleman's family, a French Protestant lady to teach her own language and music. Box 1548, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GERMAN GOVERNESS (Protestant) in a school.** Must be thoroughly acquainted with French and German, speaking both with purity and fluency, and teaching them grammatically and conversationally. Box 1550, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**MUSICAL GOVERNESS in a first-class ladies' school.** Must be a thoroughly efficient teacher of the piano and singing; a knowledge of Italian, French, and German desirable. Box 1552, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**PREPARATORY GOVERNESS, who can teach French and music.** Address, stating age, terms, and references, Box 1554, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**PROTESTANT GOVERNESS, to take charge of and educate two young ladies.** Must be a good disciplinarian, teach English thoroughly, be fluent in French and German; a good pianist and teacher of drawing and painting preferred. Salary from 40*l.* to 60*l.* Box 1556, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**SUPERIOR SCHOOLMISTRESS, required by the Government of Ceylon, to take charge of a superior girls' school, in that colony.** Must have been trained, and be able to impart a sound English education, including drawing, music, and singing. Age from 25 to 33. Salary 200*l.* Box 1558, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**TEACHER in a ladies' school in Staffordshire; one who can instruct beginners in drawing would be preferred.** Box 1560, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GERMAN and FRENCH TEACHER in a school.** Wanted a French or Swiss lady. Box 1562, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**MUSIC TEACHER in a ladies' school.** Wanted a Parisian lady of strictly Protestant principles. She will have to instruct some of the junior pupils. Distance from London 30 miles. Box 1564, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**SUPERIOR TEACHER in a ladies' school, to assist in the English department, and to give instruction in French to some of the pupils.** Must have resided in France, and be able to converse in French; a good knowledge of music is also necessary. Age above 25. Salary about 40*l.*, and a comfortable home. Locality Durham. Box 1566, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**JUNIOR TEACHER in a ladies' school near Brixton.** Required one who is capable of conversing in French, a good pianist, and not under 20. Remuneration, board, residence, laundress, and lessons in drawing from a professor once a week. Box 1568, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**ARTICLED PUPIL in a ladies' school in Devonshire, to superintend the musical practice of the juniors, and receive an English education, with French, music and laundress on half terms (about 25 guineas).** Age between 14 and 20. Box 1570, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**NURSERY GOVERNESS in a clergyman's family in the country, to take the charge of three little girls, the eldest 13.** Thorough English, Parisian French, and good needlework required. Address, stating age and salary, Box 1572, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**NURSERY GOVERNESS to take charge of three little girls and their wardrobes.** Must be able to teach the rudiments of English, and be a member of the Church of England. Box 1574, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**NURSERY GOVERNESS, to instruct in good plain English, with music, and to take charge of her pupils' wardrobes.** Must be young, and of a cheerful disposition. Box 1576, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

### EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS WANTED.

Full particulars of the following Appointments Wanted are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the *GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY, Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.* Notice.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose a stamp for the reply.

**AS HEAD MASTER of a commercial or public school, or as Second or Third Master of a good grammar school; age 29; married; experience 17 years.** Sound teacher and efficient disciplinarian. Printed testimonials on application at the Critic Office. Box 2953, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS CLASSICAL and MATHEMATICAL MASTER.** Advertiser has been for nearly seven years second master of a grammar school, and for the last two years classical and mathematical master of a naval school. Age 30. Box 2955, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS ENGLISH and MATHEMATICAL MASTER (non-resident); age 28.** Teaches arithmetic, algebra, Euclid, with the analysis and structure of the English language, &c.; has been in a Birkhead school for five years and a half. Salary 120*l.* Box 2957, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.



**AS ENGLISH MASTER or General**  
Assistant in a boy's school (in a large town preferred). Teaches arithmetic, algebra, Euclid, Latin, French (has resided one year and a half in France), and has some knowledge of Greek. Has been ten years in schools under Government inspection. Salary 65*l*. If non-resident. Box 2989, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GERMAN and MUSIC MASTER;**  
Is able also to teach French and the rudiments of Spanish and Italian. Age 24; has been two years in Germany. Salary not under 60*l*. If resident. Box 2961, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS RESIDENT MASTER in town or country;** age 25. Teaches German, French, gymnastics, and fencing; five years' experience in tuition, one year in France and one in England. Salary 40*l* to 50*l*. Box 2963, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS NON-RESIDENT MASTER;** age 26, married. Teaches classics, mathematics, rudiments of French and English generally; was educated in Christ's Hospital, London. Salary 100*l*. Box 2965, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS MASTER of a National school in North Wales;** age 22. Is certificated, and has had some years' experience in teaching. Salary not under 30*l*, excluding the Government grant and the children's pence. Box 2967, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TUTOR or ASSISTANT MASTER**  
in London or Paris, by an M.A. of a northern University, in which he carried the highest mathematical honours of his year. Teaches French, Italian, and the elements of German. Age 23. Box 2969, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TUTOR for the Christmas holidays,** by a gentleman, the son of a clergyman; experienced in tuition; takes pupils from the age of five to twelve; in return for a quiet home during the vacation. Box 2971, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TUTOR in a gentleman's family (non-resident),** or lecturer in a school or college, of history and les belles lettres. Advertiser is a graduate and first prizeman; can speak French and teach with facility. Is at present engaged in preparing pupils for the public examinations. Box 2973, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TUTOR in a family or first-class school.**  
Is a native of Germany, 30 years of age, and teaches German, French, and music. Would not object to go abroad. Box 2975, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TUTOR to little boys, during the morning or evening,** in or near London. Teaches English, elementary Latin, and Greek. Age 30. Terms for the mornings or evenings, 12*l* 6*s* per week. Box 2977, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TUTOR for the Christmas holidays,** by a gentleman, the son of a clergyman; experienced in tuition; takes pupils from the age of five to twelve; in return for a quiet home during the vacation. Box 2979, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TUTOR in a school or family;** no objection to travel; age 25. Teaches German, French, Italian, and Latin thoroughly, elementary Spanish and Greek, also music, &c. &c. Nine years' experience. Terms 80*l*. If in a school or family, 120*l*. If non-resident. Box 2981, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GERMAN TUTOR in a family or school.**  
Is a native of Germany; age 32. Graduated in classics and mathematics; speaks French fluently (acquired in Paris); had great experience. Terms, according to circumstances, from 50*l* to 100*l*. Box 2983, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS MATHEMATICAL TUTOR.**  
A Fellow of Cambridge reads with pupils at his rooms near Russell-square. Box 2985, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS NON-RESIDENT PRIVATE TUTOR**  
or Master. Teaches Latin, Greek, and mathematics, also English generally; twelve years' experience. Kept three terms at Cambridge; age 34; married (no family). Box 2987, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS PRIVATE TUTOR till the end of January;** in or near London preferred; age 22. Teaches classics, composition, prose and verse, French, arithmetic, algebra, Euclid, and English generally. Terms, if resident 2*l* 6*s* per week, if non-resident 4*l*. Box 2989, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS PRIVATE TUTOR to prepare pupils**  
for the Civil, Horse Guards, and Woolwich examinations; age 29. Teaches classics, mathematics, English, French, and German (the latter acquired on the Continent). Terms 2*l* 6*s* an hour, or by agreement. Box 2991, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS PRIVATE TUTOR (in London if possible)** during the vacation. Advertiser is a member of the Berlin University (Ph.D.), and teaches French, German, classics, &c. Has had 12 years' experience. Age 34. Box 2993, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS PRIVATE TUTOR, or non-resident in London;** principally for French and German. Advertiser is a member of the Berlin University (Ph.D.). Salary according to time. Age 34. Box 2995, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS PRIVATE TUTOR.** Is competent to teach classics, Euclid, Algebra (to simple equations), history, geography, arithmetic, English, book-keeping, and French. Has had three years' experience. Salary, if resident from 50*l* to 60*l*, if non-resident from 80*l* to 100*l*. Box 2997, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS PRIVATE TUTOR to prepare pupils**  
for the Civil, Horse Guards, and Woolwich examinations; age 29. Teaches classics, mathematics, English, French, and German (the latter acquired on the Continent). Terms 2*l* 6*s* an hour, or by agreement. Box 2999, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS PRIVATE TUTOR (in London if possible)** during the vacation. Advertiser is a member of the Berlin University (Ph.D.), and teaches French, German, classics, &c. Has had 12 years' experience. Age 34. Box 3001, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS PRIVATE TUTOR, by an English**  
gentleman of 12 years' educational experience. Teaches classics, mathematics, French, and German, with some branches of natural science, also drawing. High testimonials. Box 3003, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS PRIVATE TUTOR, or non-resident in London;** principally for French and German. Advertiser is a member of the Berlin University (Ph.D.), and was professor at the Royal College, Dungarvon, Ireland. Salary according to time. Age 34. Box 3005, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS PRIVATE TUTOR.** University of London matriculation. A class will be formed in January, under a member of the University, to read for the July or following January examinations. Terms moderate. Box 3007, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS VISITING TUTOR, to two or three**  
little boys for a few hours daily; the West-end of London preferred; age nearly 20. Is capable of teaching Latin, Greek, and the elements of a sound English education. Terms moderate. Box 3009, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS ASSISTANT MASTER OR TUTOR.**  
In or near London, or the north of England preferred; age 23*l*. Teaches French, mathematics (as far as conies), moderate classics, and the analysis and structure of the English language. Salary not under 50*l*, if resident. Box 3011, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS ASSISTANT MASTER;** age 25. Can teach thorough English, Latin, and junior mathematics. Has had six years' experience in tuition. First-class references. Box 3013, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS ASSISTANT in a school;** age 25. Teaches classics, English generally, junior French and mathematics; four years' experience. Salary 50*l*. Good references and testimonials. Box 3015, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS ASSISTANT in a school.** Advertiser possesses considerable experience in tuition, and is competent to undertake classes. French (acquired in France), English generally, and Euclid. Box 3017, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS JUNIOR ASSISTANT in a school, or**  
tutor in a family, to teach English and writing, and to assist in the drawing department. Has experience in tuition, and possesses the character of being kind and affectionate to his pupils. Salary from 30*l* to 40*l*, with board and residence. Box 3019, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS.** Teaches English generally (is conversant with its literature), fluent French, drawing in crayons and water colours, and all kinds of needlework. Has had considerable experience in tuition; age 47. No salary required. Would not object to a companionship. Box 3021, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS, in a family or small**  
boarding school; Lincolnshire, or any of the neighbouring counties, preferred. Teaches English generally, the first principles of music and French, also plain and fancy needlework. Salary 25*l* to 30*l*. Box 3023, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS to two or three young**  
children; Middlesex, or the adjoining counties, preferred. Teaches English thoroughly, French, music, singing, and the rudiments of drawing. Has experience in tuition; age 23. Salary 30*l* to 35*l*. Box 3025, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS to children under 10**  
years of age. Can impart a sound English education, with the rudiments of music. Has had long experience at home; age 25. Salary about 15 guineas. Box 3027, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a family;** age 22. Can impart a thorough English education, with French, music, and dancing. Is accustomed to teaching. Salary 18*l* or 20*l*. Box 3029, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a family or in a good**  
school; age 29. Teaches French, German, English, and drawing. Is a native of Switzerland, and had eight years' experience in England. Salary from 40*l* to 50*l*. Box 3031, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS, daily or hourly.** Is well acquainted with the elements and literature of English, conversant with French, Spanish, Italian, German, and Latin, can draw and paint well, and compose rapidly and correctly. Age 32; is a widow, and has a boy eight years of age. Terms one shilling per hour. Would be happy to act as amanuensis, copyist, or reader. Box 3033, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a family where the**  
children are under twelve years of age. Teaches English and the rudiments of French, German, and music. Has had four years' experience in tuition. Salary 20*l* and laundry expenses. Box 3035, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a family;** age 22. Teaches English thoroughly, music, singing, and French to beginners. Has experience in tuition. Salary 25*l*. The country preferred. Box 3037, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a family;** age 22. Teaches music, French, and drawing, with English generally. A Nursery Governess not objected to. Salary 20*l*, but this is not a consideration. Box 3039, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS to young children.**  
Teaches English, French, music, and the rudiments of German. Age 19. Salary not under 10*l*. Box 3041, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a family, or Teacher**  
in a school. Is competent to teach English, music, the rudiments of French, and singing. Not having been out before, a comfortable home would be more valued than salary. Box 3043, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a family;** no objection to go abroad; age 23. Teaches English, French, music, drawing, singing, Italian, and German. Is accustomed to teaching. Salary 30 guineas. Box 3045, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a family;** children under 12 years of age preferred. Teaches English thoroughly, the piano, French (acquired in France), and drawing, in different styles; would be willing to take charge of pupils' wardrobes. Age 22. Salary 25*l*. Box 3047, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a school;** age 35. Teaches music and French (acquired in Paris). Has had 10 years' experience. Box 3049, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a gentleman's family,**  
where the children are not advanced; under 10 years preferred. Teaches the rudiments of music, singing, French, and drawing. Is a member of the Established Church; age 23. Salary 25*l*. Box 3051, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS, at her own residence,**  
near Holloway. Teaches French, music, drawing, and other accomplishments; would undertake the entire charge of two or three girls. Box 3053, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS (London preferred);**  
age 25. Teaches English, French, German, Italian, and music; has some knowledge of Latin and Greek. Six years' experience. Good references will be given and expected in return. Salary 100 guineas. Box 3055, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS to two or three children;**  
age 25. Teaches English music, drawing, dancing, &c. Has had great experience. No objection to a companionship, or to go abroad. Salary of no great object. Box 3057, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a school or family**  
(the midland counties preferred). Can impart a sound English education, with music. Has been for three years junior assistant; age 19. Salary 16*l*. Box 3059, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS to young children, or as**  
Companion; age 21. Can teach the rudiments of English, with music and dancing. Salary no object. The country preferred. Box 3061, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a family;** age 20. Teaches English (generally), music, French, and German (acquired on the Continent). Box 3063, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS or Companion.** Can teach thorough English, with music, French, and Latin. Has had great experience; most satisfactory testimonials can be given; age 42. Salary 45*l*. Box 3065, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS to one or two children,**  
combined with the duties of Companion and Friend to a lady; age 33. Advertiser is a gentlewoman, with good connections, and able to give superior references. A handsome remuneration required. Box 3067, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS where the children are**  
under 14. Teaches English and music, with the rudiments of French. Testimonials from her last situation, which she filled three years; age 26. Salary from 24*l* to 30*l*. Box 3069, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS.** Is qualified to teach English, music, French, and German (acquired on the Continent), also the rudiments of drawing. She possesses a good disposition, and energy in the performance of her duties; age 20. Salary 40*l*. Box 3071, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS.** A lady who is leaving London is anxious to recommend her governess to any lady requiring a kind and efficient instructress. She teaches French, music, and drawing. Box 3073, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS to children under twelve.**  
Teaches English, music, and French. Has held a situation as teacher in a school; good references; age 19. Salary 25*l*. Box 3075, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a finishing school**  
near London, or in a private family; age 23. Teaches French, German, English, Italian, Latin, classical music, &c. Is accustomed to tuition. Salary in a school 50*l* or 60*l*, in a family 80*l*. Box 3077, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS, by a lady much experienced**  
in tuition, and fully competent to give a sound English education, with French, music, and Latin. Age 40. Salary 45*l*. Box 3079, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS, daily or resident;** if daily within three or four miles of Newington; age 28. Teaches English, French, music, and the rudiments of drawing. Good references. Box 3081, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS;** age 27. Teaches music, good singing, preparatory French, and the usual branches of an English education; would not object to superintend the domestic comforts of a family combined with tuition where the mother is much engaged or in delicate health. Terms from 20 to 25 guineas. Box 3083, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a family or school.**  
Advertiser is a widow, and 34 years of age. Teaches English, French, Italian, drawing, and music. Salary, if in a family 50*l*, if in a school less. Box 3085, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS DAILY, MORNING, or AFTERNOON**  
GOVERNESS in or near London. Is fully competent to teach English thoroughly, French (acquired abroad), the rudiments of German, and first-class music and singing. Age 24. Terms 12*l* 6*s* per hour; less if for the whole day. Box 3087, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS DAILY GOVERNESS in a finishing**  
school near London, or in a private family; age 25. Teaches French, German, English, Italian, Latin, classical music, &c. Is accustomed to tuition. Salary in a school 50*l* or 60*l*, in a family 80*l*. Box 3089, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS DAILY or OCCASIONAL**  
GOVERNESS, at the West-end of London, by a lady who has had eight years' experience in tuition. Is well qualified to teach English generally, French (acquired in Paris), music, singing, and the rudiments of German and drawing. One engagement of five years' duration. Remuneration not less than 70*l*. Box 3091, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS DRAWING and PAINTING GOVER-**  
NESS. Advertiser has had great experience in teaching these accomplishments, and wishes to obtain a few additional pupils. Would be happy to give lessons to a lady in return for advanced lessons in French. References exchanged. Box 3093, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS ENGLISH GOVERNESS on the**  
Continent, either in a family or school, by a lady of high principles; age 24. Box 3095, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS FRENCH GOVERNESS** (resident); age 31; has had great experience. Teaches English thoroughly, and Italian (elementary); also the usual routine. Little boys not objected to. Terms 50*l*. Box 3097, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS MORNING GOVERNESS** by a young lady who has had some years experience in tuition, and is competent to instruct in English generally, French, drawing, dancing, music, and singing. Terms moderate. References to parents or pupils. Box 3099, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS MORNING or DAILY GOVERNESS;** age 20. Is qualified to impart a thorough English education, with French, music, dancing, and the rudiments of German and drawing. Has not had any previous engagement. The localities of Eaton-square or Brompton preferred. Box 3101, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS MORNING or DAILY GOVERNESS** in the neighbourhoods of Eaton-square or Brompton; age 26. Is competent to teach thorough English, French, music, singing, and the rudiments of Italian and drawing. Is now seeking her first engagement. Box 3103, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS MORNING GOVERNESS; the West** End, or localities within three or four miles of Wellington-street. Acquirements, French studied in Paris, music, and drawing. Good references. Box 3105, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS MUSICAL or GENERAL GOVERNESS** on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, by a young lady who has had some years' experience in tuition, and is competent to instruct in English generally, French, drawing, dancing, music, and singing. Terms moderate. Box 3107, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS MUSICAL GOVERNESS** in a school or family (non-resident); age 20; was a pupil of Jules Benedict. Terms 2*l*. 6*d*. per lesson. Box 3109, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS; town** preferred. Teaches French (acquired in Paris), good music, drawing, singing, normal training, and Kindergarten occupations. Fifteen years' experience. Delicate or nervous children not objected to. Salary from 50*l*. to 60*l*. Box 3111, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS, in a gentleman's family** about to proceed to Paris, or residing in or near that city; age 20. Teaches English, French, music, and drawing. Has had two years' experience. Salary 40*l*. Box 3113, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a clergyman's or private gentleman's family** in England. Teaches English thoroughly, good French and German, rudimentary Italian and Latin, also music, and drawing in crayon and water-colours. Age 23. Salary 50*l*. Box 3115, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS, if possible** in a clergyman's family (City preferred, but if in the country under an Evangelical minister); age 30. Teaches English and French thoroughly, German and Italian rudimentally, drawing, &c. Terms 50*l*. and laundry. Box 3117, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a gentleman's family;** age 23. Competent to teach young children English, music, and French; also plain and fancy needlework; accustomed to tuition. Salary 25*l*. Box 3119, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS SUPERIOR JUNIOR GOVERNESS** in a family, to take the entire charge of young children. Teaches English and music thoroughly, with the rudiments of French; right principles imparted; kind and firm discipline. Box 3121, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS VISITING or OCCASIONAL GOVERNESS.** 10*l*. per week for three hours' daily tuition at her residence near Piccadilly, by a lady of experience. Teaches English, writing, arithmetic, French (acquired in Paris), and drawing in various styles. Box 3123, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS MISTRESS of a mixed school;** would prefer evening classes, visiting the poor, &c. Her daughter can play the harmonium and lead a choir; has been mistress of a school for seven years. Box 3125, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS NURSERY GOVERNESS, in North** Lincolnshire; age 27. Teaches plain English; has been accustomed to teaching. Salary 15*l*. Box 3127, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS NURSERY GOVERNESS; age 20.** Teaches German thoroughly, with the rudiments of music and singing. Adversity is native of Hanover, and a Protestant. Salary not less than 18*l*. and laundry and travelling expenses. Box 3129, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS NURSERY GOVERNESS; age 16.** Can teach English, music, and the rudiments of French. Has been educated expressly for the situation; good references. Salary 10*l*. Box 3131, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

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## THE CRITIC.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

WE ARE GLAD TO HEAR that the good old custom of the Westminster Play was not interrupted this year, and that the evil prognostications of last year, that the practice was to be permanently suspended in deference to the opinions of persons in power, have been falsified by the event. The play selected for the occasion was PLAUTUS's comedy, the "Trinummus," and it was acted with all the spirit and ability which usually characterise the performances of the young Westminsters. The attendance was numerous, and included some of the most distinguished old Westminsters of the day. The customary prologue and epilogue were, of course, not omitted; nor was any opportunity neglected for those *ad libitum* allusions to passing events which these compositions usually afford. The movement for taking the School out of its unpleasant, unwholesome locality into green fields and fresh air was not passed over in silence, as the following lines from the Prologue, delivered by Mr. H. B. HARRISON, the *dux* of the school, will testify:

Jam rure siquis urbem nosmet ac Lares  
Mutare jubent—religio loci vetat:  
Estate his acti stetimus; hic manebimus.

Just so. We have been here for years, and shall stay here—in spite of the change of the whole neighbourhood—in spite of the conversion of green fields and clear river into fetid streets and fuming drain. It is an old argument, and not a very respectable one. One of the worst features in this movement-of-the-schools agitation is that the boys—whose health, intellect, and welfare are mainly at stake—are made the mouthpieces of those who argue from entirely selfish points of view. No one can doubt that the real instinct of a strong healthy boy would be to lead him into the country, where he could enjoy the sports of his age in green fields and pure air. Who can believe that to his unbiased mind the *religio loci*, hovering like some unsubstantial ghost around the dismal purlieus of a dank, miasmatic playground, would weigh anything against the chance of a game of cricket upon turf that is really green, or a row in something more clear and fluid than Thames mud? No one is really taken in by putting these declarations into the boys' mouths; and the truth had better be stated openly and at once, that the movement of our great metropolitan schools is opposed by those officials whose interests would be greatly compromised by such a movement, and who (perhaps not unnaturally) prefer their own interests to those of the boys or of the school. If this were understood at once, the argument would become much simpler. It is with Westminster as with Christ's Hospital, Charter House, and St. Paul's: the masters and other officers, even to the physicians and apothecaries of these schools, augment their incomes by other employments. Some hold livings or cures; others do one thing or another; all would be the poorer for a removal. This is the real bar to the removal; and with these gentlemen it is the *religio loculi*, not the *religio loci*.

The reckless destruction perpetrated by the French soldiery in the sacking of the EMPEROR OF CHINA's Summer Palace at Peking affords matter for deep regret, and reflects the utmost discredit on the commanders who allowed matters to be so mismanaged. Articles of *verru*, which in our auction rooms would have fetched fabulous prices—ornamental lattice-work, screens, jade stone ornaments, jars, clocks, furniture, mirrors, &c., all which was too large for the pockets of the first ransackers—have been dashed to pieces "out of revenge." A strange revenge! For if this property was properly (by right of war) the possession of the allies, it ought to have come to enrich our museums, or, at the worst, to be sold to the inhabitants of Peking at its market value. War is restored to its primitive barbarism when such wild, wanton destruction of the products of human skill and labour is sanctioned. We fear specimens of Chinese art, not to mention those of European work, of inestimable price, historically and aesthetically, have fallen a sacrifice to French fury, not unmixed perhaps with a tincture of baser feeling as towards their English allies. This untoward catastrophe is one of the fruits of my Lord PALMERSTON's policy in politely invoking the aid of the French to settle our little quarrel with the Chinese. The group of buildings which lately constituted the Emperor's summer palace is described as having been one of the most remarkable and fairy-like buildings ever seen by a European. Of the splendours of the interior "foreign correspondents" vainly essay to convey some notion: the entrance or reception hall paved with marble, and painted with gold, azure, and scarlet; the throne of beautiful carved dark wood; the cushions embroidered with gold dragons. Surely, we are not taking the best way of proving ourselves not "BARBARIANS," by aimless Vandal destruction of innocent creations of Art. On this, as on many another occasion, the English have been jockeyed and overreached by their magnanimous allies.

Not having received an invitation to attend Mr. NOVRA's lecture on Spirit-Rapping, we are unable to report anything concerning it of our own knowledge. We subjoin, however, an account which we have received from a correspondent well known in the scientific world; warning our readers, however, that as the writer was, we be-

lieve, thoroughly persuaded against Spiritualism before he went to hear the lecture, he probably did not receive any important additions to his faith from the revelations of Mr. NOVRA. For our part we shall confine ourselves to the suggestion that, whilst it is quite possible that trickery and charlatanism may be at work to produce certain effects in some cases, it by no means follows, *as of course*, that all the reported cases of Spiritualism are the results of knavery:

On Wednesday evening last Mr. Henry Novra delivered a lecture on "Spirit-Rapping, Explained and Exposed," before a large audience, at the St. James's Hall. He explained how little our ordinary senses of hearing and seeing are to be trusted, except they are trained by great practice, and illustrated this by an experiment with the sounds of two large glass goblets. He then demonstrated the absurdity of supposing that the "Infant Magnet" was able to lift heavy irons except by the muscular action of the arm, and performed the feat himself on the platform. Having given an account of two evenings at a *séance* at Malvern, he demonstrated and performed, one by one, "the raps on the wall," "the spiritual alphabet," "the spiritual conversation and information," the "spirit bell-ringing," the "spirit leg-lifter," the "spirit bee," and numerous other spirits, and explained how that these tricks when performed *openly* were by no means wonderful, but positively "stupid—excessively stupid." We saw also how the "spiritual claw caught hold of the mortal leg," and how the table "ascended clean off the ground and again descended thereto by spiritual (*i. e.* pedal) influence," &c. Not satisfied with showing these juggling tricks on the platform, where they could not be distinctly seen by all, he exhibited by means of a magic lantern huge diagrams of the feet, hands, &c., of the mediums, showing how the raps, liftings, &c., were actually produced by the human members. Of course the believers in spirit-rapping attempted after the lecture to explain away and deny many of Mr. Novra's statements and demonstrations; but he evidently obtained a great success, and we wish him well in his laudable efforts to counteract the foolish, absurd, nay almost wicked, modern fetishism of spirit-rapping.

The document which M. DE PERSIGNY has addressed to our French contemporaries on the subject of the liberties of the Press in England has attracted more attention in this country, and been made the subject of more animadversion, than its importance deserves. That the French journalists should occupy themselves with a polemic which affects their interests so intimately is not surprising; but it seems scarcely possible for an Englishman who knows anything of his country's laws and institutions to read M. DE PERSIGNY's argument without at once perceiving its hollowness and fallacy. That the English press is not allowed to attack the established Government is true enough, neither is it allowed with impunity to attack the reputation of any subject; but in all cases it is left to a free jury of Englishmen to adjudicate the matter—a mode of trial which even M. DE PERSIGNY will scarcely hold to be possible in France at this time. It is, indeed, in this safeguard which the jury supplies to the liberty of the press that the great value of the jury now resides. In few cases would it be to the interest of the Crown to coerce the opinions of judges, and to the Sovereign it would for the most part be a matter of indifference whether plaintiff or defendant won the cause, or whether (except for the sake of justice) a prisoner at the bar were acquitted or condemned. In cases where the Crown has to complain of too much freedom of discussion in the public press, however, a more direct interest intervenes, and we are afraid that, pure and incorruptible as our judges are supposed to be, the British people would be scarcely satisfied to leave the liberty of discussion at the disposal of a single individual. Since HORNE TOOKE defended himself against the strong persecution of a Government before a judge who (with, as we believe, the most thoroughly honest intention) had determined to convict him, and was saved only by the resoluteness with which the jury upheld the independence of their function, the operations of the English jury in defending the liberties of the English press have been clearly and unmistakably marked and understood.

We have received the following letter respecting our observations upon the election of Mr. MONIER WILLIAMS to the Boden Sanskrit Professorship:

## SANSKRIT PROFESSORSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CRITIC.

SIR,—Though you admit that "Mr. Monier Williams is thoroughly competent to fulfil all the ordinary duties of the Professorship to which he has just been appointed," yet I must beg leave to call in question the propriety of your "regret that the scholar of Continental fame has been forced to give way to one very greatly his inferior." Being personally unacquainted with both of the candidates, I was solicited by both sides to give my vote at the late election; and, as I gave it without bias, and as your remark above quoted seems to impugn the judgment of the whole University, which elected Mr. Williams by a majority of 233! I shall feel obliged if you will allow me to defend the University, for want of one better able to maintain her cause. The following are my reasons for voting in favour of Mr. Williams: 1. If not superior in scholarship (a doubtful point either way), he is not inferior as a teacher; and I have yet to learn that his competitor is even equal to him, considering the long experience which Mr. W. had at Haileybury. 2. Mr. Williams is not a mere follower in Sanskrit literature: he has originated a grand movement, which, if carried on, will do more than all that has ever been done before to bring together the learning of the East and of the West. His plan of assimilating the alphabets

is not only his own conception, but has been put in execution by him, and has obtained the approbation of some most learned scholars, both in India and England. 3. Mr. Williams's election was necessary, in order to encourage others of our countrymen to pursue a study which is not in itself of an attractive nature. The liberality of England is not to be tested by her setting aside a native of Germany (that great stronghold of all learning, which no one respects more than I). Mr. Max Müller is already a professor at Oxford, as Mr. Panizzi, the Italian, is at the head of the British Museum—all honour be to them! But let no one rashly raise the cry of illiberality towards foreigners, or it may raise in return a cry that has often been heard before—that, as Italy must be for the Italians, and Germany for the Germans, so will we have England for the English; and, if we have a high place to fill, and a good man to fill it, that man in that place will be the right man in the right place.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

J. A. GILES, D.C.L.

(formerly Fellow of C. C. College, Oxford.)

Perivale Rectory, Ealing, W., Dec. 17.

In thus giving insertion to Dr. GILES's protest, we by no means intend to signify that we have modified our opinion in any respect. We cannot think that in calling in question the propriety of Mr. WILLIAMS's election we impugned "the judgment of the whole University," seeing that, although there were 833 voters in favour of Mr. WILLIAMS, there were, on the other hand, 610 for Mr. MAX MÜLLER,—gentlemen whose opinions ought not certainly to be counted for nothing, although they were inoperative to carry the election of their candidate. As to the absolute value of a majority there is, and always will be, a difference of opinion; but Dr. GILES has given us some data for making the calculation in this case, when he shows us that Mr. WILLIAMS's majority was to some extent made up of voters who regard the relative merits *in scholarship* of the two candidates as a moot point, and who threaten to meet a charge of illiberality with the thorough-going, uncompromising cry of "England for the English." As for the argument that the election of an Englishman to the office is necessary to stimulate Englishmen to learn Sanskrit, it would be as logical to say that we should have an English *prima donna* at the Italian Opera, as a stimulus to English ladies to learn to sing. The plain question, as we take it, was—Who was best fitted for the office? And upon this point few, we believe, out of the pale of the 833, would answer otherwise than with the name of Professor MAX MÜLLER.

Elsewhere will be found a brief notice (for which we are partly indebted to a contemporary) of the *réunion* with which Mr. MUDIE inaugurated, on Monday, the opening of his New Hall. The assemblage which responded to his invitation sufficiently marks the esteem with which he is regarded in the sphere of authorship. Seldom have the various parties, into which the literary as well as the political world is divided, been so amply and strikingly represented under one roof. The very diversity in his guests of Monday was enough to refute any recent cavils, and to establish the impugned catholicity of Mr. MUDIE's management of the business which, from small beginnings, his energy, talent, and fairness have raised to its present almost unexampled height.

#### THE LITERATURE OF MODERN SICILY.

LONG-SUSTAINED OPPRESSIONS and withering wrongs, met by a continually self-renewing indomitable spirit of resistance and endurance unto martyrdom in the struggle for sacred right, have thrown a halo of glory around Sicily, and elevated to a place, perhaps second at present to none on earth in the sympathies and reverence of generous minds, this beautiful and heroic land, marked out to be so sternly tried, and at last—Heaven grant it may be for permanent results! so brightly victorious. With such titles to compassion and respect, may we not find interest in all the intellectual produce of Sicily, almost apart from any other recommendation than that of representing faithfully, at its several stages, the growth of mind in a vigorous and finely-tempered people? As might be expected from other features in her history, one is struck most of all, in the annals of Sicilian literature, by the records of learning and genius doomed to pass away almost without any, or at least with very inadequate, fruit for posterity, under the pressure of persecution, political or religious, the discouragement of neglect, the utter absence of healthful stimulant. The literary destinies of this island, from the time of the Spanish Viceroy, afford constantly recurring instances of toil and talent whose produce has remained limited to the benefit of small circles, friends or fellow-citizens; or if commanding abilities won success more widely extended, sufficient to defy untoward circumstance, the offspring of such we find, for the most part, fated rapidly to disappear, or sink into the class only to be met with among the curious antiques of a few public libraries, though many such productions possess merits entitling them to far higher places in the esteem of modern times. Even the gleanings of Sicilian literature (I have reason to believe) might, by research and discriminating selection, be made to prove a harvest by no means contemptible.

The Abate Mongitore, in his carefully-compiled "Bibliotheca Sicula," published early in the last century, has had the merit of preserving to his country the biographies of all her writers, with at least the titles and leading characteristics of all their works, whether printed or only preserved in MS., from the period of Greek domina-

tion down to his own day; but we have to regret that this learned ecclesiastic has transmitted to us no specimens, either in prose or verse, of the hundreds of authors, many scarcely known or named beyond their native *Trinacria*, whom his diligently worked-up pages record. Amazing is the number of writers, particularly of the seventeenth century, whom we become acquainted with in this Bibliotheca, many for a time popular in the highest degree, lauded as the pride of their country, yet now almost forgotten even on the southern side of the Alps, and rarely even to be appreciated from such fragments as are usually included in selections from Italian classics, or "specimens" of philosophic and poetic compositions in this tongue.

Chiarenza, a doctor of laws, left at his death, 1672, numerous poems, amorous, heroic, allegoric—the "Judgment of Paris" and the "Eruption of Etna" being more ambitious and finished among these—all in MSS., that have not yet (that I can ascertain) ever seen the light in print; Lafarina, of the baronial family Aspramonte, left many of his writings, prose and verse, treating a great variety of subjects, philosophic, political, &c., in the same condition; and alike useless to the public have remained, in a conventual library at Palermo, twenty-one MS. volumes by Andrea Carino, of the order of Regular Clerics, deceased 1664, after a career of wonderful literary activity, embracing in its aims such varied subjects, treated in Latin and Italian, as Egyptian Antiquities, Archaeology in general, Medicine, Hunting, Fishing, the Apocalypse, Spiritual Meditations, and Platonic Philosophy! Most of all perhaps is there cause to regret the loss, through the indifference of survivors, of the unfinished work, interrupted by the premature death of another noble author (1665), the Marquis de Geraci, who had undertaken the history of all Sicilian poets down to his own time; but the material thus prepared was in part made use of by Alloci, for a less comprehensive publication on the antique poets of this island. Another instance of reprehensible carelessness is found in the dispersion of the great MS. compilation, for illustrating by documents the sacred and political annals of Sicily, elaborated by the Canon Amico, royal historiographer, some of whose volumes were carried away by the Archbishop of Palermo (Palafox), others fated to remain stowed out of sight in the library of the Madonia family (for which facts see the excellent "Summary" of Sicilian history by Palmeri). Following in Amico's steps, Rocco Pirro compiled, with judicious collation of authorities, the "Sicilia Sacra, or Notices of Sicilian Churches" (1733), a Latin work of rather ponderous reading, but useful and complete in its kind.

The first developments of the Sicilian literature that may be styled modern appeared in connection with the *Accademia*, about the same period that those associations were beginning to rise into prominence in the neighbouring peninsula. That of the *Accessi*, founded at Palermo 1568, and holding its assemblies in an ancient chapel of the Dominican convent, was the first to lead the way in the island, followed by several others, of which Messina became, in the next century, the principal seat, with their usual fantastic names (the *Fucina*, the *Abbarbicati*, &c.) and pedantic procedure. Among these was the *Clizia*, doomed, with all the rest, and even the University of Messina, to suppression by the blind and stupid vengeance of the Spanish rulers after the heartless abandonment of that city by Louis XIV. (1678), in order to punish her infidelity to the Spaniard and voluntary subjection to the French Crown; but early in the eighteenth century the *Clizia* Academy rose again into life, under the auspices of several *savans*, who for some years rendered it a centre of learning in that ill-fated city. Neapolitan rule has crushed, within recent years, many similar *réunions* for scientific or literary objects; and, as if the ferocious massacre and pillage of Catania, in 1848, had seemed little to the vindictive spirit of the "bombarding" King (*par excellence*), the learned Academies in that place celebrated were, excepting one (the *Gioenia*, of scientific renown), sentenced to destruction under the military rule that followed. Among the few names that rose, under the auspices of the *Accessi*, in the sixteenth century, to any eminence they have continued to shine from till modern years, was Antonio Alfano (deceased 1578), whose "Rime," justly esteemed for gracefulness and taste, appeared in the aggregate publications of that body, brought out (as far as recorded) only in three issues during the first years after its creation. A higher flight was tried by the same writer in two poems aspiring to the epic character, the "Victory of the Marchese di Pescara," and the "Celestial Combat between St. Michael and Lucifer." We have thenceforth to observe the decided predilection for the heroic epos in the Sicilian poetry of these more recent ages, with a singularly bold choice of subjects, for the most part from native history, political or religious, considerably coloured by a taste for the supernatural and a fervid devotional feeling; which last is indeed the *animus* and main source of inspirations in the great proportion of poetic produce yielded by this island. Piety, and a faith soaring boldly on the wings of imagination, have not failed to characterise the Sicilian mind and literature throughout periods of struggle and uncompromising vengeance against despotism, and notwithstanding the bitter hostilities, the ungenerous support of her oppressors, the most damaging interference with her internal interests, for which Sicily has had, during disastrous ages, to thank the Popes, long her worst enemies. In the last instance, this religious epos attested the dispositions of the Sicilian genius so recently as 1815, when appeared the "Sicilia Liberata," by Giuseppe Vitale, a blind poet, whose argument (sustained with more than ordinary powers, if



scarce equal to the ambitious conception) is the deliverance of his country from the Saracen by her Norman invaders, who conquered to rule so wisely. Returning to the earlier attempts in this most difficult form, we find perhaps the most successful epic of the 17th century in the "Catania Liberata," ten cantos, by Francesco Murabito, published at that city (1667), and embodying the legend of her deliverance from a tremendous eruption of Etna through the intercession of St. Agatha. Scarcely suited to interest much those who have not visited the sites described—the burning mountain, the lava-blighted regions round that beautiful but desolate city, the Greek amphitheatre, the Temple of Ceres, and that great Benedictine monastery still flourishing in regal state within Catania's walls—this poem has much of picturesque description, much finely-introduced grouping, that might win admiration if separated from matter rather too much spun out to please the readers of other lands. Processions of monks and canons, magistrates and friars, with the relics of St. Agatha (her veil and bust) and the *Sacro Chiodo* (revered as one of the nails used at the Crucifixion), and various solemn ceremonies, are the means had recourse to for deprecating the Divine wrath, and the peril of nature's dread throes, which (strangely enough in a country where science has effected so much to explain and illustrate all local phenomena) are throughout ascribed to the immediate agency of demons! Want of personal portraiture and the total omission of individuality are defects that give a pallor and coldness to this poem; and our interest even in the sainted heroine is confused by the manner in which she is introduced, sometimes as a beatified spirit, sometimes as simply represented by her relics enshrined at the cathedral—these revered objects being indeed so often produced with triumphant success, averting every lava-current that flows from the volcano towards the city, that it seems inconsequent the eruption should be allowed to continue, spite of these repeated checks from a higher agency: inconsistencies into which the exaggerations of saint-worship have, not unnaturally, led this accomplished author, who has not, however, failed, true to the spirit of his age, to supply the due admixture of Pagan mythology and startling juxtapositions of the Heathen and Christian—Neptune, Vulcan, Encelades, Othos, and Ephialtes, associating strangely with saints invoked by the Church; and a much graver offence against taste and feeling committed, with the presumption exemplified in many Italian poems of this century, by introducing the Supreme Being as an interlocutor! But, though the epics were the most ambitious and not the rarest produce of Sicilian poetry at this period, the writer generally esteemed first among her poets of the seventeenth century was Antonio Veneziano, of Monreale, who

attempted nothing in this walk, but enjoyed high popularity for lighter effusions, canzoni, idylls, sonnets, lyrics of every description, and especially for his brilliant and audacious lampoons, that frequently brought him into troubles and imprisonment, as might be expected under the jealous sway of the Viceroy. It was during one of these captivities that this favourite poet of the day, the Giusti of that age in Sicily, was overtaken, still in the vigour of life and genius, by tragic disaster fatal to his existence—the explosion of a powder magazine in the fortress of Castellamare, his prison, at Palermo; and when the Viceroy, who had not scrupled thus to punish his freedom of pen, learnt that Veneziano had thus met with his death, he exclaimed that the glory of Sicily had passed away with that man. Another writer of this period may be associated with him from similarity of fate (though belonging to quite a different class), Barone, author of the "De Magistratu Panormitano," one of many valued works one Palermo's antiquities (1630)—who died in the prisons of the Inquisition, to which tribunal he had been cited for the liberal opinions charged against him, from the assumed meanings of certain passages written. Lyric poetry was greatly cultivated in Sicily, and the idiom peculiar to these islanders, as well as the pure Italian, much used to give characteristic nationality to its forms, during these centuries, especially the seventeenth, though we find no genius comparable to Meli's, no verse whose fascinations could retain a certain permanent hold over the popular affections, like the charming idylls couched in a dialect of such rich Doric sweetness by that gifted writer—the "modern Anacreon," as the Abate Meli is called, in amusing disregard to the sacredness of his profession. Salvi, another ecclesiastic, was great in the canzone and idyll, both sacred and burlesque; and Alessandro Burgos, who took vows as a Franciscan friar at the age of 17, not only poured forth a profusion of sonnets, of the sylvan and marine (so-called) class, but gained higher honours by sacred elegies, attributed, like the "Heroides" of Ovid, to the personages whose feelings they intend to express: the "Arrows of Divine Love," from the lips of sainted virgins; the "Tears of Penitence," from those of other female saints, who, after being great sinners, had become examples of holiness. Like these two poets belonged also to the seventeenth century a knight of Jerusalem, Andrea Minutolo, distinguished by valour at the siege of Candia, 1692, who left several discourses, alternating prose with verse, on mystic and devotional arguments—as their titles, "Wisdom Crowned," the "Ladder of Paradise," &c. imply—besides comedies, one for music, of such love-adventurous style and intrigue as might remind us of Lope di Vega.

## ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE.

### HISTORY.

*Thiers's History of the Consulate and Empire.* Vol. XVIII. Paris. 1860.

IF M. THIERS'S HISTORY does not augment in spirit towards its close, it certainly does in value and in interest—not in interest of narrative perhaps; for a minute account of the establishment of constitutional government in France, or of the failure to found it by men of short political views and small capacity, does not command the full sympathy of the reader. But these later volumes of M. Thiers's work may be considered contemporaneous history. At that epoch still a boy, and merely able to observe the "hundreds of French trading vessels blocked up and ranged immovably in the port of Marseilles for fear of English cruisers, and suffering no more change nor stir than the houses of the quay around them," he was able in a few years after to enter public life, and not only to converse with, but become the intimate of, the most celebrated men of the generation which preceded him. M. Thiers knew Talleyrand well, and may be considered in some respects one of his disciples; and the most important points of the present volume have been composed from the "Secret Correspondence between Louis XVIII. and Prince Talleyrand," which lies concealed from vulgar eyes in the archives of the French Foreign Office.

This intimacy and identity with the statesmen of Napoleon's reign, and this absorption in its records, though revealing many valuable secrets to M. Thiers, has at the same time closed his eyes to much of the broad daylight of truth. Although M. Thiers was the constitutional minister of a Bourbon prince, he is radically a Bonapartist historian. And his views of foreign as well as domestic policy, instead of partaking of the largeness of the school of freedom, are, on the contrary, marked by all the narrow selfishness of the annals of despotism. Of liberty M. Thiers speaks, much as his French cotemporaries do of religion; they praise and patronise far more than they partake or believe in it. In administration M. Thiers's ideas are of the old imperialist stamp, admiring authority, worshipping centralisation. He evidently thinks that if Louis XVIII. and his minister failed in becoming popular and powerful in France, it was that they did not govern it enough; whereas, in our idea, the fault of the Bourbons was to have governed too much.

Had they had the wisdom to leave the country to itself in religion and in political humour, it would have come round to them. But they treated France like a child, that was to be new-reared and brought up in a system different from that to which it had been accustomed; and the child rebelled. In political economy M. Thiers is a Protectionist, and he depicts the melancholy consequences of not keeping up protective duties on corn and iron, as if he were utterly blind to the facts and experience of the day. In this respect M. Thiers is fifty years behind his time.

The manner in which M. Thiers speaks of England is marked by the same retrogression. His language is precisely that of a Frenchman of 1815, not of 1860. He abuses us for having kept the Isle of France at the Peace, because it was on the maritime road to India; as if it were an unaccountable piece of ill-nature that we should beware of a great maritime rival after half a century's war, and should deprive it of the means of hurting us.

M. Thiers's description of, and allusions to, the Duke of Wellington and Lord Castlereagh, are but too often conceived in the same ungenerous spirit. Let us begin by premising that the account of the Battle of Toulouse in the present volume is, on the whole, fair. It is no longer pretended, as most French accounts have done, that it was a victory won by Marshal Soult. That general's defeat is admitted. But many French readers will attribute the historian's verdict to the circumstance of his having been for a few years the ministerial colleague and political rival of the Marshal. Every one knows the occasion on which M. Thiers and Marshal Soult mutually abused each other in the Council.

M. Thiers sets down the Duke of Wellington as "vain." Perhaps there is not a personage upon historical record who has so little of that known characteristic of small minds. The Duke of Wellington vain! And what is the instance, and where the proof? M. Thiers gives none. He calls the Duke vain because, whilst remaining in Paris on political business, he at the same time commanded his army and directed its march. Where is the vanity? It seems that the Duke of Wellington was treated with the greatest respect at the Tuileries; that Marshal Ney was not, and that the Marshal was jealous of the different reception shown to him and shown to the Duke. This certainly does evince the most puerile vanity, but surely not on the part of the Duke. We do not think that M. Thiers be-

lieves or feels what he says in such passages as these; they are merely inserted for the purpose of satisfying that self-love and greed of flattery which once marked the French, but which they have out-grown far more than their writers give them credit for.

The chief value of the volume under review is, that it gives from the best source, that of Prince Talleyrand's conversation and papers, the history of the first Congress of Vienna. Strange to say, although deriving the principal part of his information from Talleyrand, and whilst doing justice to the talents of that diplomatist, M. Thiers totally differs from the political ideas which the Prince conceived, and from the course which he followed at Vienna. The idea of the Prince was, that France had undoubtedly been beaten at the end of a long war, and that all it had to hope was the re-establishment of its ancient monarchy, with its old independence and frontier. Even that, Prince Talleyrand knew, was to be obtained from the goodwill of the allies, from their kind consideration to the Bourbons, and their respect for France itself as an old European power, rather than from mistrust, or defiance, or threats. M. Thiers takes quite another view. In 1814 he, if representative of France, would have but half submitted to the victorious sovereigns. Instead of accepting the frontier assigned to the kingdom, he would have objected, refused to receive it, and adjourned the Treaty of Paris with the avowed object of awaiting till the allied sovereigns should come to disagree amongst themselves upon some other point. Does M. Thiers suppose that he or any other personage, as the minister of Louis XVIII., would have been allowed to pursue such a policy? Does he imagine that such men as Metternich, Castlereagh, and Nesselrode would not have seen through it in a twinkling, and the result would not have been an imperative demand to fix the frontier of France at once, and probably on worse terms?

M. Thiers as a politician has but one idea, the military preponderance of France—that military preponderance expressed and manifested by the extension of the French frontier to the Rhine. Let any French ruler conceive that idea and act upon it, and a European coalition is at once formed against him and it. This Prince Talleyrand was determined to avoid; but this M. Thiers would have braved. Pages of the volume before us are devoted to showing how much more advantageous to France it would have been to have taken within its northern limit all the great Belgian fortresses, beginning with Mons, and ending with Luxemburg. He says that diplomacy could have gained this for France in 1814; but M. Thiers is totally mistaken. When the allies determined on granting France its ancient limit of 1790, they established a fair and known principle. They were ready to make peace with, and recognise the existence of, the France of the last century; but they would not recognise the France of Napoleon. On this principle alone could they stand. If they gave France a large slice of territory and important fortresses beyond this, they not only defeated the project of restoring Belgium and the Low Countries, but they left themselves no principle for withstanding future French encroachments. To suppose that either Lord Castlereagh or Hardenberg, and consequently Nesselrode and Alexander, would have tolerated such a reconstruction of Imperial France, on the very day after its defeat, is merely a proof that M. Thiers is affected by the monomania so common to his countrymen, who would sacrifice the peace, prosperity, and freedom of France, together with the cause of progress in Europe, and the alliance on which it is alone to be supported, to the selfish project of making the Rhine once more the boundary of the empire.

Writing the history of the Congress of Vienna in this spirit vitiates the truth altogether, does injustice to the diplomatists of France, as of all countries, and, instead of impressing upon the French mind the salutary lesson taught by truth and by fact, inflates and irritates it with the vain hopes and ephemeral passions of M. Thiers's own mind and times. In this light, we must consider the latter volumes of his work a public misfortune for France and Europe, however they may add to the fame and popularity of the author.

*History of the United Netherlands, from the Death of William the Silent to the Synod of Dort. With a full View of the English-Dutch Struggle against Spain, and the Origin and Destruction of the Spanish Armada.* By JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, D.C.L., Corresponding Member of the Institute of France; author of the "Rise of the Dutch Republic." Vols. I. and II.

**M**R., OR, AS WE SUPPOSE THAT HE OUGHT TO BE CALLED, DR. MOTLEY, has already won his spurs, and comes before us as anything but a novice in the historic art. His "Rise of the Dutch Republic" placed him at once in the foremost rank of American historians—no mean distinction while the United States could boast of a Washington Irving and a Prescott, as they still can of a Bancroft and a Motley. To the patient research of Prescott, Dr. Motley showed that he added an enthusiasm for freedom and the heroic in human character which was rather foreign to the historian of the "Conquest of Mexico;" and if his periods were not so polished or his style so flowing, he proved himself possessed of a vigour and racy expressiveness which are happily now considered more essential to the historian than mere rotundity of diction. In another and very important respect his manner and matter differed advantageously from those of his elegant, accomplished, and laborious countryman and fellow-historian. Prescott was of the school of Macaulay. He

digested and assimilated his raw material, and gave it out in a form which had no trace of its origin. Dr. Motley belongs, without imitateness or mimicry, rather to the school of Carlyle. He interpolates in his text the most significant passages of his authorities. We read the *ipsissima verba* of Philip at his writing-table in the Escorial, of Queen Elizabeth storming at Greenwich, of Parma complaining and protesting before Antwerp, of innumerable diplomatists and intriguers gossiping, reporting, describing. This is a prime merit of Dr. Motley, and one which, though it may run counter to the dignity of history as professed and practised by the pompous Robertsonian school, gives a singular life and reality to narrative. In this way Dr. Motley has bestowed upon his pages a lively attractiveness, which we miss in the volumes of Irving, Prescott, and Bancroft.

Dr. Motley's new volumes will, we predict, be even more popular in this country than his former work, and for a very simple reason. It is not now the history of the Dutch Republic only that he writes, but in a considerable measure the history of England. "The intimate connection," he says in his preface, when apologising for the increased proportions assumed by the work, "which was formed between the Kingdom of England and the Republic of Holland, immediately after the death of William the Silent, rendered the history and the fate of the two commonwealths for a season almost identical. The years of anxiety and suspense, during which the great Spanish project for subjugating England and reconquering the Netherlands, by the same invasion, was slowly matured, were of deepest import for the future destiny of these two countries, and for the cause of national liberty. The deep-laid conspiracy of Spain and Rome against human rights deserves to be patiently examined, for it is one of the great lessons of history. The crisis was long and doubtful, and the health, perhaps the existence, of England and Holland, and, with them, of a great part of Christendom, was in the issue." Envious cavillers at Dr. Motley's success may complain of the length of his patient examination; but the student of English history, who prefers solid investigation to a smart, showy, and pretentious rhetoric, will be grateful to the explorer whose industry sets before us the slow and often vacillating policy of sovereigns and statesmen.

The true theme of the first of Dr. Motley's new volumes (we shall return on another occasion to his second one) is the formation of the Anglo-Dutch alliance, and the obstacles which impeded its early development. The Virgin Queen, the splendid Leicester, the subtle and resolute Walsingham, the slow and cautious Burleigh, the gallant and accomplished Sidney, are its heroes and heroines, as much as or more than the cunning and ruthless Philip, Farnese, the type-Italian of the sixteenth century, the plotting Catherine de Medicis, bold and joyous Henry of Navarre, and all the other Continental notabilities of that memorable time. Slow and precarious was the growth of the alliance on which the existence of Protestantism and the prospects of freedom depended. With such possibilities at stake, the letters and dispatches of English statesmen and their agents, which Mr. Motley has fished up from the recesses of the State-paper Office and the archives of the British Museum, assume an interest which may strictly be called romantic. The progress of no courtship in a novel can interest the passionate fiction-reader more deeply than will the formation of the alliance between England and the Dutch Republic the student of English history.

The murder of William the Silent, which is the starting-point of Dr. Motley's first volume, was almost contemporaneous with the death of the Duke of Anjou, and both events left the nascent Dutch Republic, at the crisis of its struggle with Spain, in the position of a young and not merely unprotected but persecuted female. Anjou had received the support of Queen Elizabeth, William that of his countrymen. When the grave swallowed both, the Republic was left with no government but its Estates, at a time when for a struggling nation some sort of monarchical rule was thought indispensable. And the circumstances of the Republic demanded either immediate foreign aid or a chief of rare sagacity and energy at home. Here is Dr. Motley's picture of the resources of the two contending nations at the opening of his narrative, and with Parma preparing for the siege of Antwerp:

The contest between those seven meagre provinces upon the sand-banks of the North Sea, and the great Spanish Empire, seemed at the moment with which we are now occupied a sufficiently desperate one. Throw a glance upon the map of Europe. Look at the broad magnificent Spanish Peninsula, stretching across eight degrees of latitude and ten of longitude, commanding the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, with a genial climate, warmed in winter by the vast furnace of Africa, and protected from the scorching heats of summer by shady mountain and forest, and temperate breezes from either ocean. A generous southern territory, flowing with wine and oil, and all the richest gifts of a bountiful nature—splendid cities—the new and daily-expanding Madrid, rich in the trophies of the most artistic period of the modern world—Cadiz, as populous at that day as London, seated by the straits where the ancient and modern systems of traffic were blending like the mingling of the two oceans—Granada, the ancient wealthy seat of the fallen Moors—Toledo, Valladolid, and Lisbon, chief city of the recently-conquered kingdom of Portugal, counting, with its suburbs, a larger population than any city, excepting Paris, in Europe, the mother of distant colonies, and the capital of the rapidly-developing traffic with both the Indies—these were some of the treasures of Spain herself. But she possessed Sicily also, the better portion of Italy, and important dependencies in Africa, while the famous maritime discoveries of the age had all enured to her aggrandisement. The world seemed suddenly to have expanded its wings from East to West, only to bear the fortunate Spanish Empire to the most dizzy heights of wealth and power. The most accomplished generals, the most disciplined and daring infantry the world has ever known, the best equipped and most extensive navy, royal and mercantile, of the age, were at the absolute



command of the sovereign. Such was Spain. Turn now to the north-western corner of Europe. A morsel of territory, attached by a slight sand-hook to the Continent, and half submerged by the stormy waters of the German Ocean—this was Holland. A rude climate, with long, dark, rigorous winters, and brief summers, a territory, the mere wash of three great rivers, which had fertilised happier portions of Europe only to desolate and overwhelm this less favoured land, a soil so ungrateful, that if the whole of its four hundred thousand acres of arable land had been sowed with grain, it could not feed the labourers alone, and a population largely estimated at one million of souls—these were the characteristics of the province which already had begun to give its name to the new commonwealth. The isles of Zealand—entangled in the coils of deep slow-moving rivers, or combating the ocean without—and the ancient episcopate of Utrecht, formed the only other provinces that had quite shaken off the foreign yoke. In Friesland, the important city of Groningen was still held for the King, while Bois-le Duc, Zutphen, besides other places in Gelderland and North Brabant, also in possession of the royalists, made the position of these provinces precarious. The limit of the Spanish or "obedient" provinces, on the one hand, and of the United Provinces on the other, cannot, therefore, be briefly and distinctly stated. The memorable treason—or, as it was called, the "reconciliation" of the Walloon Provinces in the year 1583—had placed the provinces of Hainault, Artois, Douay, with the flourishing cities Arras, Valenciennes, Lille, Tournay, and others—all Celtic Flanders, in short—in the grasp of Spain. Cambrai was still held by the French governor, Seigneur de Balagny, who had taken advantage of the Duke of Anjou's treachery to the States, to establish himself in an unrecognised but practical petty sovereignty, in defiance both of France and Spain; while East Flanders and South Brabant still remained a disputed territory, and the immediate field of contest. With these limitations, it may be assumed, for general purposes, that the territory of the United States was that of the modern Kingdom of the Netherlands, while the obedient provinces occupied what is now the territory of Belgium.

With such odds arrayed against it, the Republic turned naturally for aid to a foreign power. Nor was it aid such as in our own day Italy has sought from France, or, in the earlier part of the century, almost every country of Europe from England. Nothing is more curious in the contrast between the struggles for freedom in the sixteenth and in the nineteenth century, than to observe the absence of the modern "idea of nationality." The sturdy burghers of Holland, who were ready to die a thousand deaths for freedom of conscience, cared not one jot for national independence. In their extremity they turned first to Henry III. of France—most imbecile, effeminate, and dissolute of monarchs—and professed themselves too happy to become his subjects, could they but be guaranteed freedom of worship and the rights of conscience. Admirable is Dr. Motley's picture of the court and country of France under Henri III.; the sombre tints of depravity in high quarters and general misery in the land being excellently relieved by a pleasant episodic sketch of the career and character of the brilliant Henry of Navarre. A puppet in the hands of the royal plotter of the Escorial, Henri III. at last sent away the Dutch envoys with a refusal. Germany was cold, for the disputes between Calvinist and Lutheran made even its Protestant population indifferent to the claims of Holland; and the Dutch Republic turned to England. The following passage is the key-note to Dr. Motley's repeated descriptions of, and disquisitions on, the policy of England towards Holland:

The policy of England towards the Provinces had been somewhat hesitating, but it had not been disloyal. It was almost inevitable that there should be timidity in the councils of Elizabeth, when so grave a question as that of confronting the vast power of Spain was forcing itself day by day more distinctly upon the consideration of herself and her statesmen. It was very clear, now that Orange was dead, that some new and decided step would be taken. Elizabeth was in favour of combined action by the French and English governments, in behalf of the Netherlands—a joint protectorate of the Provinces, until such time as adequate concessions on the religious question could be obtained from Spain. She was unwilling to plunge into the peril and expense of a war with the strongest power in the world. She disliked the necessity under which she should be placed of making repeated applications to her Parliament, and of thus fostering the political importance of the Commons; she was reluctant to encourage rebellious subjects in another land, however just the cause of their revolt. She felt herself vulnerable in Ireland and on the Scottish border. Nevertheless, the Spanish power was becoming so preponderant, that if the Netherlands were conquered, she could never feel a moment's security within her own territory. If the Provinces were annexed to France, on the other hand, she could not contemplate with complacency the increased power thus placed in the hands of the treacherous and Jesuitical house of Valois. The path of the Queen was thickly strewn with peril; her advisers were shrewd, far-seeing, patriotic, but some of them were perhaps over-cautious. The time had, however, arrived when the danger was to be faced, if the whole balance of power in Europe were not to come to an end, and weak states, like England and the Netherlands, to submit to the tyranny of an overwhelming absolutism. The instinct of the English sovereign, of English statesmen, of the English nation, taught them that the cause of the Netherlands was their own. Nevertheless, they were inclined to look on yet a little longer, although the part of spectator had become an impossible one. The policy of the English Government was not treacherous, although it was timid. That of the French court was both the one and the other, and it would have been better both for England and the Provinces, had they more justly appreciated the character of Catharine de' Medici and her son.

Elizabeth's position was indeed a difficult one; but her difficulties were enhanced by her capricious and parsimonious disposition, very clearly brought out by Dr. Motley, especially in her relations to Holland, and with the amplest and most authentic citations of irrefragable authorities. While Parma was besieging Antwerp (a siege which Dr. Motley describes perhaps more like an engineer officer than a graphic historian), Elizabeth was coquetting with the Dutch. She sternly refused the sovereignty which they offered; but she kept chaffering with them about subsidies and pledges, the exact number of men and quantity of money which she was to furnish, the terms of repayment, and the cities which she was to hold in pledge until her debt was acquitted. As a great and wise princess Dr. Motley always treats Queen Elizabeth, but not with the foolish idolatry which is once more becoming rife among us. If she loved Protestantism much, it must be allowed,

after Dr. Motley's statements and authorities, that she loved money more; and if she longed to curb the power of Spain, and to baffle Philip's aspirations towards universal dominion, her high and patriotic ambition was always at the mercy of some woman's whim, some pang of avarice, or the plausibilities of the peace-at-any-price party in her councils, led by Burleigh, and too often ineffectually opposed by the more far-seeing Walsingham. Yet Dr. Motley, with perfect candour, makes due allowances for the peculiar position of Elizabeth and of England in those days—"a third-rate kingdom now called on to play a first-rate part."

It is difficult, without a strong effort of the imagination, to reduce the English empire to the slender proportions which belonged to her in the days of Elizabeth. That epoch was full of light and life. The constellations which have for centuries been shining in the English firmament were then human creatures walking English earth. The captains, statesmen, corsairs, merchant-adventurers, poets, dramatists, the great Queen herself, the Cecil, Raleigh, Walsingham, Drake, Hawkins, Gilbert, Howard, Willoughby, the Norrises, Essex, Leicester, Sidney, Spenser, Shakspeare, and the lesser but brilliant lights which surrounded him; such were the men who lifted England upon an elevation to which she was not yet entitled by her material grandeur. At last she had done with Rome, and her expansion dated from that moment. Holland and England, by the very condition of their existence, were sworn foes to Philip. Elizabeth stood excommunicated of the Pope. There was hardly a month in which intelligence was not sent by English agents out of the Netherlands and France that assassins, hired by Philip, were making their way to England to attempt the life of the Queen. The Netherlands were rebels to the Spanish monarch, and they stood, one and all, under death-sentence by Rome. The alliance was inevitable and wholesome. Elizabeth was, however, consistently opposed to the acceptance of a new sovereignty. England was a weak power. Ireland was at her side in a state of chronic rebellion—a stepping-stone for Spain in its already foreshadowed invasion. Scotland was at her back with a strong party of Catholics, stipendiaries of Philip, encouraged by the Guises and periodically inflamed to enthusiasm by the hope of rescuing Mary Stuart from her imprisonment, bringing her rival's head to the block, and elevating the long-suffering martyr upon the throne of all the British Islands. And in the midst of England itself, conspiracies were weaving every day. The mortal duel between the two queens was slowly approaching its termination. In the fatal form of Mary was embodied everything most perilous to England's glory and to England's Queen. Mary Stuart meant absolutism at home, subjection to Rome and Spain abroad. The uncle Guises were stipendiaries of Philip, Philip was the slave of the Pope. Mucio had frightened the unlucky Henry III. into submission, and there was no health nor hope in France. For England, Mary Stuart embodied the possible relapse into sloth, dependence, barbarism. For Elizabeth, Mary Stuart embodied sedition, conspiracy, rebellion, battle, murder, and sudden death. It was not to be wondered at that the Queen thus situated should be cautious, when about throwing down the gauntlet to the greatest powers of the earth. Yet the Commissioners from the United States were now on their way to England to propose the throwing of that gauntlet. What now was that England?

A single sentence of Mr. Motley's reply to his own question may suffice. "Its population was perhaps not greater than the numbers which dwell to-day within its capital and immediate suburbs." But we cannot resist the temptation of giving a portion at least of the description of the interview between the English Queen and the Dutch Commissioners who came vainly to offer her a new crown:

The Commissioners arrived at Greenwich Stairs, and were at once ushered into the palace, a residence which had been much enlarged and decorated by Henry VIII. They were received with stately ceremony. The presence-chamber was hung with Gobelin tapestry, its floor strewn with rushes. Fifty gentlemen pensioners, with gilt battle-axes, and a throng of buffeters, or beef-eaters, in that quaint old-world garb which has survived so many centuries, were in attendance, while the counsellors of the Queen, in their robes of state, waited around the throne. There, in close skull-cap and dark flowing gown, was the subtle, monastic-looking Walsingham, with long, grave, melancholy face and Spanish eyes. There too, white staff in hand, was Lord High Treasurer Burghley, then sixty-five years of age, with serene blue eye, large, smooth, pale, scarce-wrinkled face and forehead, seeming, with his placid, symmetrical features, and great velvet bonnet, under which such silver hairs as remained were soberly tucked away, and with his long dark robes which swept the ground, more like a dignified gentlewoman than a statesman, but for the wintry beard which lay like a snowdrift on his ancient breast. The Queen was then in the fifty-third year of her age, and considered herself in the full bloom of her beauty. Her garments were of satin and velvet, with fringes of pearl as big as beans. A small gold crown was upon her head, and her red hair, throughout its multiplicity of curls, blazed with diamonds and emeralds. Her forehead was tall, her face long, her complexion fair, her eyes small, dark, and glittering, her nose high and hooked, her lips thin, her teeth black, her bosom white and liberally exposed. As she passed through the ante-chamber to the presence-hall, supplicants presented petitions upon their knees. Wherever she glanced all prostrated themselves to the ground. The cry of "Long live Queen Elizabeth" was spontaneous and perpetual; the reply, "I thank you, my good people," was constant and cordial. She spoke to various foreigners in their respective languages, being mistress, besides the Latin and Greek, of French, Spanish, Italian, and German. As the Commissioners were presented to her by Lord Buckhurst it was observed that she was perpetually gloving and ungloving, as if to attract attention to her hand, which was esteemed a wonder of beauty. She spoke French with parity and elegance, but with a drawing, somewhat affected accent, saying, "Paar mas foi; paar le Dieu vivaant," and so forth, in a style which was ridiculed by Parisians, as she sometimes, to her extreme annoyance, discovered.

At last bold counsels prevailed. A declaration was issued, and Sir Philip Sidney, as Governor of Flushing, received, on his debarkation, the splendid Leicester, come to command the combined forces of England and of Holland united to drive out the Spaniard. More painful than the description of Elizabeth's parsimony to, and neglect of, her brave soldiers in Holland, are the long and interesting passages which describe her jealous rage, and the consequent cooling of her friendship for the Republic, when Leicester accepted the virtual sovereignty absolutely thrust upon him by the Dutch, desirous of unity of command, political and martial. Mr. Froude, we suspect, will have some difficulty in neutralising Dr. Motley's indications that at one time resentment and the pleadings of the peace party so

worked upon Elizabeth as to lead her to the verge of being the dupe of Philip's crafty wiles, and of surrendering the Dutch to their fate. And while the great Queen was being enmeshed in these intrigues of her deadliest foe, Philip was stealthily planning and preparing the invasion of England. But the Spanish armada and the second volume of Dr. Motley's most admirable and interesting work must be reserved for another notice.

### SCIENCE.

*Elements of Conchology: an Introduction to the Natural History of Shells and of the Animals which form them.* By LOVELL REEVE, F.L.S., F.G.S. London: Published by the Author. 1860. 2 vols. royal 8vo. pp. 463; with 62 coloured plates.

CONCHOLOGY may be described as the art of collecting, naming, and arranging shells; and, as such, is a capital amusement for young people, and ladies, and for gentlemen who have some leisure and spare means, and whose tastes are not sanguinary. To very great philosophers, like Newton, it must appear an infantile enjoyment to play with shells; and it would seem impossible for any great captain or mighty man of war to set his legionaries to gather oysters, unless, like Caligula, for the purpose of a hoax.

Nevertheless conchology is a fascinating pursuit, and has numbered among its votaries men of every rank and calling—clergymen, physicians and barristers, bankers and merchants, noble lords, and more than one of the crowned heads of Europe. Many an officer of our army has relieved the tedium of a foreign station by collecting shells, like Major Baker at Kurachee; and if it is counted to the credit of Napoleon that he took Savigny and his brother *savans* to Egypt, shall we not remember with satisfaction how Napier allowed a camel to Captain Vicary, to carry his shells (to be sure, they were fossil shells) out of Scinde? The surveying officers of the navy have contributed much to the advancement of conchology in the midst of their trying occupations; and the names of Beechey and Fitzroy, Bayfield and Kellett, Spratt and Owen-Stanley, will ever be honoured among naturalists. It is also worth recording that Sir Edw. Belcher's shells realised more than 1000*l.*, because it shows that a discreet officer may enrich, at the same time, his own pockets and the museums of his country.

The popularity of conchology is shown by the number of books relating to it, some of them very costly, and others of smaller price, but running through several editions, and selling by thousands; it may be inferred also from the number of shell-shops, and the frequency of sales of large collections. Much of this popularity is undoubtedly owing to the circumstance that shells are easily obtained in great variety; for people will buy books relating to objects which they can collect—like plants, insects, shells, and fossils—whilst some of the best popular books on birds and quadrupeds have not met with so good reception as they deserved.

Those who pursue conchology in the woods and fields, by sea and river, have undoubtedly the best of it. There is more sport to be got, and wisdom too, by hauling the dredge, than by bidding at Stevens's saleroom, or buying at Cuming's. The "half-holidays" we used to spend in shell-collecting rank among the pleasantest recollections of our schoolboy days; and we gloat over the "treasures of the deep," taken with our own hands in more recent expeditions, as the angler and sportsman rejoice over their spoils and trophies.

This mode of collecting shells in their native haunts brings us into communication with their original and proper owners, and may lead to a quite different method of studying conchology. For it has been too customary to treat the shell-fish themselves as mere abominations, unfit for the contemplation of those who daintily arrange their "cones" and "cowries" in drawers of rosewood and cedar. But now, through the instrumentality of *aquaria*, it has been discovered that "molluscous animals" are even more interesting than shells; and a very small amount of dissection has shown that limpets, whelks, and other univalves have *teeth* of various patterns, which form such charming objects in the microscope—especially when viewed with polarised light—that Edward Forbes spoke of them, in his latter days, as "glimpses of those excellencies of creation whose full contemplation is reserved for immortal and invisible admirers."

Mr. Lovell Reeve has provided entertainment for those who collect shells and also for those who study the manners and customs of shell-fish. In the "Elements of Conchology," which has been coming out in numbers for some time, and is now completed, he has given us figures and descriptions of the principal *genera* of shells, with lists of all the *species*; and has besides devoted considerable space to the structure and habits of molluscous animals, a portion of the plates being reserved for their representation. The arrangement professes to be that of Lamarck, but it is in reality a considerable improvement upon that famous system, which is the foundation of all our modern treatises. Some of our acquaintances, who pride themselves on being "advanced" conchologists, will look upon this acknowledgment of Lamarck as a very conservative or even retrograde proceeding; but when we consider what strange vagaries the "advanced conchologists" have performed, and how utterly they differ amongst themselves (and sometimes from their former selves of a short while ago), both as to arrangement and names—we cannot help congratulating Mr. Reeve on the reticence which has saved him and his subscribers from following any Will-o'-the-wisp into a conchological slough of despond.

The Lamarckian names of the *families* of shells form a conspicuous

but very unessential part of the system, and are now generally abandoned, though many of them are retained in common use as descriptive terms. The present custom is, in all branches of zoology, to form the family name from that of the typical *genus*, by substituting *idea* for the last syllable of the genitive case, as *Buccinidae* (from *Buccinum*), for the whelk tribe; and *Veneridae* (not "*Venusidae*," as some of our friends write it!) for those lovely bivalves which take their name from *Venus*. The Lamarckian *generic* names are of much greater consequence, and ought not to be lightly tampered with. They are mostly commendable for elegance and propriety, they represent important and well-defined groups of shells, they have obtained currency with the scientific men of all countries, and are employed in the best books of the last half-century. The rules of the British Association prescribe that, where two names have been given to the same *genus* (or *species*), the oldest name shall have the preference; but it is expressly provided that such priority cannot be claimed for names given before the era of Linnæus (1767), with whom, indeed, the bi-nomial method originated; and it excludes all names involving error and absurdity, or names which were not actually published and accompanied by a sufficient description.

The spirit of opposition burns in the breasts of conchologists as well as other mortals; and the attempt to impose a code of laws upon them was answered by the publication of several new schemes, which might have proved very distracting to naturalists, but that they were in a great measure unintelligible. The familiar names of *Fusus* and *Oliva*, *Triton*, *Ranella*, *Pyrula*, *Rotella*, and a host of others—forming a large proportion of the vocabulary—were either changed, or transposed so as to make confusion worse confounded. And the pre-Linnæan names sought to be introduced were chiefly remarkable for bad taste; we will spare the reader's feelings, and abstain from giving a sample of them. Some of the literary journals, when reviewing books on natural history, can find nothing better to say than to ridicule the technical names which represent the myriads of animals and plants now known to science. Sometimes this repugnance proceeds from imperfect acquaintance with the *quantities* of classical words, in which case the dislike to utter them is natural. We are told that such names as "dog" and "cat" are better than Greek compounds, forgetting that it would be impossible to construct half a million monosyllabic terms, and that the chief advantage of unmeaning words is lost when they cease to be familiar as the examples cited. We prize genuine good English names for natural objects, but the number of these is comparatively small, and some of the best philologists have broken down in the attempt to coin new ones; while foreign native epithets are seldom euphonious in our ears. It appears to us that nothing can be better than names like *Achatina*, for the "agate shell;" *Eburna*, for the "ivory shell;" *Tánthina*, for the "violet snail;" *Argonauta*, for the "paper sailor;" and *Artemis*, *Erato*, *Proserpina*, *Margarita*, for other shells which are unknown in the vernacular.

We have spoken of conchology as it has been and now is, a craft rather than a science; but we are fain to hope that better days are coming. Hitherto the task of describing new shells, of imposing names and inventing methods of arrangement, has fallen upon the shell-dealers, or upon persons in their employ, whose remuneration was proportioned to the number of species they made, just as the dealers' profits depended on being able to palm off the pretended new species on their customers! The consequence is that we have a catalogue of 16,000 shells which wants revision from beginning to end; and among the benefits likely to arise from the revision not the least will be the reduction of perhaps one-fourth of these reputed species to the rank of mere varieties.

To this pervading fault may be attributed a good deal of the scepticism respecting the "reality of species," of which we have lately heard so much. Knowing who the species-makers are, we scarcely wonder if their creations are treated with contempt. But this state of things is in a fair way of being remedied; it was not to be expected that the pioneers of science would build her temple and complete its ornaments.

Linnæus, with his usual felicity of expression, has given us his opinion respecting genera and species:

"Classis et ordo est sapientiae, species naturæ opus."

which may be freely translated, "Species are real; genera ideal." The marshalling of species in classes and orders is matter of discretion; but species themselves are the work of God. It is an axiom in natural history, as in philosophy, that *like produces like*; and, as this is the result of all human experience, we have come to regard *relationship by descent* as the essential quality constituting identity of species. Absolute agreement in size and appearance is not expected, since we must all have observed how greatly the individuals of one brood may differ; but it is only by long and frequent observation that we can tell in what respect and to what extent these variations may occur. Dredge up a thousand shells of *Astarte compressa* in Berwick Bay, and you may select from among them half-a-dozen more deeply furrowed than the rest, many which are less distinctly marked than the average, and a few quite smooth and polished. The town naturalist to whom you show the selected series might reasonably conclude there were at least three species, unless he had previously seen instances of the kind. Gregarious shells, like the common whelk and periwinkle, which occur in very great abundance, are more prone to vary than others; but these variations occurring at the same place are individual, and not hereditary; whereas variations peculiar to different localities occur



amongst all widely-distributed species, and constitute permanent varieties or races. Hence the idea of a "species" is not so simple or readily expressed as at first might appear. It generally includes—as in the case of our own species—many permanent races (each composed of individuals differing more or less from one another), distributed over a definite geographical space, and related—more or less remotely—by descent.

A genus, in like manner, is a group of species, related to each other topographically, just as races are related to species. Upon this point the best naturalists are agreed. But the same inference with respect to relationship by descent does not necessarily follow, and is rendered at least improbable by the evidence of fixity of species which palæontology affords. Mr. Wollaston—a most accurate observer—speaking of the land shells of Madeira, says that nearly all the species (upwards of one hundred) are found in a fossil state, and they have not altered, apparently, so much as a puncture or a granule during the enormous period which has since elapsed—a period in which there is every reason to believe that the various physical conditions of the whole region have most materially changed. Similar observations have been made in England. The shells of *Helix hortensis* and *memoralis* (by some regarded only as "races"), and the shells of the little *Helix costata* and *H. pulchella*, found in the newer Pleiocene deposits, are just as distinct as those now living in the country. Another minute land-snail—*Helix labyrinthica*—now living in the United States, is indistinguishable from fossil specimens found in the London clay at Hordle!

The late Professor Edward Forbes was a firm believer in the reality of species, and equally in genera as "Divine ideas, independent of man's will;" and yet in all his lectures he taught that they were distributed in time and space according to the same laws. Each genus was represented as occupying a definite area, in one part of which the species were most numerous, whilst they diminished in number as they receded from that centre, or metropolis, towards the margins of the area. And if we may be permitted to ask in what order is it probable the Creator would introduce new species, we shall see that such a result was almost inevitable. Let us suppose that some new type of organisation has been created, suited for a new phase of the physical world; that it gradually comes to play an important part in the "police of nature," taking the place of some other form which is growing unsuited to the new régime, and is dying out. It will be possible to create many modifications of this new type, agreeing essentially in plan, varied in detail and purpose: some will be vegetable-feeders, some animal-feeders: some will swim, others climb, some glide through the air, others burrow in the ground. What then is probable, from our knowledge of God's ways—that nothing is done capriciously, nothing out of order? Will these other, secondary forms, be created in regions far away from the first, or in times long subsequent? Such suppositions are inadmissible. We know, as certainly as we know anything in natural history, that particular forms of life were adapted to particular periods of time, and became their characteristic memorials; this doctrine is the corner-stone of geology: and we know also that formerly, as at the present day, all forms of life were grouped together topographically according to their affinities. The exceptional cases, so far as they have been investigated, admit of explanation and confirm the rule.

Mr. Reeve has recorded the geographical limits of each genus of shells, and when describing the *Bulimi* he gives a long essay on the land provinces occupied by tribes of these snails. The list of species amounts to 660. They have their metropolis in the forests of Brazil, and range as far as 40° S. and 35° N. in the New World, whilst in our hemisphere they extend to 55° in Sweden, and southward to Tasmania. The Indo-European species are small and insignificant; but those of the Asiatic Islands rival their relations in Brazil, which attain a length of five or six inches, and lay eggs like those of birds. In Africa they are replaced by the *Achatina*; in some of the South-Sea Islands by the genus *Partula*; and in the Sandwich Islands by *Achatinella*. In New Zealand and New Caledonia several very remarkable species of *Bulimus* are found, which looks like reliques of a former age, while a similar form occurs in St. Helena, but only in a semi-fossil state. The genus is probably of great antiquity, and must once have extended its range in some directions more widely than now. In the Isle of Wight there is found a fossil species equal to the largest in the Philippines, along with other land shells now represented in the Indies; a large *Glandina*, like that of Florida, and peculiar form of *Cyclotoma* and *Cyclotus*.

It may be inferred from what has been said that the business of the conchologist has by no means ended; there is a great deal yet to do. These "Elements of Conchology" show to a certain extent the present state of the science, and what are its claims to be considered as such. No classification can be considered scientific, or likely to be permanent, which is based upon considerations derived from the shell alone; for the value of these characters is unknown till their connection with the structure of the mollusks themselves is properly understood. Mr. Reeve's book will point out to the voyager what genera are still imperfectly known, and ought to be inquired about; and to the anatomist and microscopical observer at home it will be apparent how large a share of work must still fall to him—work which has become more than ever necessary to meet the increasing requirements of collateral sciences, and to stamp with its proper value the observations which palæontologists and conchologists ("pure and simple") have already made.

## RELIGION.

*Codex Alexandrinus. Novum Testamentum Græce ex antiquissimo Codice Alexandrino a C. G. Woide olim descriptum: ad fidem ipsius Codicis demum accuratius edidit B. H. COWPER. London: Williams and Norgate, and D. Nutt. Svo. pp. xxxviii. 504.*

THIS IMPORTANT VOLUME admits of two different kinds of treatment. We might discuss its bearing on the criticism of the Greek Testament, its most ancient readings, and their relation to ancient versions. But this would be a field of literature remote from our general object, and our task would then edify but a limited class of readers. We shall, therefore, take the alternative of saying a little of this work on broader grounds, so as to interest ordinary minds; and we shall take it for granted that many readers of the CRITIC may be glad to be informed what the "Codex Alexandrinus" is, confining our account of it to the excellent materials supplied by Mr. Cowper.

This Codex A., then, is a manuscript of the Holy Scriptures forming the most precious document in our National Museum. The manuscript was formerly in the possession of Cyril Lucar, at one time Patriarch of Alexandria, and afterwards of Constantinople, where he was arbitrarily executed in 1638 by the command of the Emperor of Turkey. Cyril made a present of this codex to our Charles I.; from being a royal possession, it has since passed into the British Museum. Its great antiquity has never been doubted, and all controversies as to its age regard a few years more or less. Patrick Young, better known to the learned as Patricius Junius, thought it belonged to the time of the Council of Nice—a little after it; Archbishop Usher held the opinion that it was written after the time of Basil the Great, who died in A.D. 378; Morinus, who died in 1659, placed it somewhere in the seventh century; Walton made it contemporaneous with the Codex Vaticanus; and Grabe ascribed it to the latter part of the fourth century. We need not give the opinions of Montfaucon, Mill, Bengel, and others, but may state that Michaelis, in the last century, believed it to be about eleven hundred years old, while Tischendorf, probably a more competent judge than all the rest, says: "Scriptus videtur post medium sæculi V.;" and he founds his opinion on a close inspection of the writing: "Codicem ipsum inspicimus indagantes omnia quæ ad palæographiam spectant, et ad definiendam codicis ætatem faciunt." This is assented to by Dr. Tregelles, and is now the general opinion. Mr. Cowper ably sums up all the evidence as to the age of this manuscript, and gives the result as follows:

Most of the facts which bear upon the date of the Alexandrine Codex have been alluded to in the course of the preceding pages, and after a careful endeavour to analyse them in the light of the manuscript itself, we have arrived at the conclusion, that it was not written before the Council of Ephesus in 431 A.D. We therefore believe it to be at least a hundred years subsequent to the Council of Nice. If asked for a still more definite opinion, we should not hesitate to fix on the middle of the fifth century as the proximate date. The absence of the sections in the Acts and Epistles must be considered in connection with the presence of other phenomena, and while some circumstances would suggest one date, and others another, we believe that the one we have adopted comes very near the truth. In our endeavour to decide this curious question, we have not forgotten the quarter of the world from which the manuscript appears to have come, where such documents are very slowly influenced by atmospheric operations. There are in the British Museum other documents from Egypt of even greater antiquity, and some of the most ancient show the effects of age even less than this. Nor have we lost sight of the character of the penmanship, the state of the text, the number and order of the books, and other circumstances, which all savour of a very early origin; and it is marvellous how some can have attached so little importance to them. The conditions fulfilled in its production, and the principles on which it is based, and other matters which can only be appreciated by those who are accustomed to handle ancient manuscripts, and who have examined this, compel us to adhere to the opinion we have reached as to its date. On palæographic grounds alone, we should be led to this conclusion, but in addition to these we have the advantage of many characteristic and peculiar features of the text and its accompaniments, all of which point to about the middle of the fifth century.

This precious Codex, as regards the New Testament portion of it, is a volume about ten inches wide and fourteen high. The material is very beautiful vellum, thin and clear, such as we find abundantly in the confessedly ancient Syriac MSS. recently brought from Egypt. There are few things more interesting in the historical circumstances of ancient documents than the fine preservation of Oriental parchments, and the admirable beauty of the characters inscribed upon them. This power of escaping the ordinary ravages of time—*tempus edax omnium*—is owing in a great measure to the dryness of the climate of the East, especially of Egypt, where most probably this manuscript originated. But the wonderful freshness of the ink is owing more to the way in which that pigment was made, and the absence from it of all corroding materials. This observation will not apply to the Codex Alexandrinus, for Mr. Cowper says that the nature of the ink and the great age of the manuscript have in many places caused the partial or almost total disappearance of the characters; moreover, the ferruginous matter contained in the ink has produced an infinite number of minute holes in the parchment. We have always understood that ancient ink was formed of vegetable substances; and perhaps Mr. Cowper is incorrect in attributing these holes to the action of iron. Probably these injuries have resulted from the sojourn of the manuscript so long in Europe. The modern binder of this Codex has injured it more than time has, and some of the text is cut off at the upper inner margin and other places. The writing is in uncial letters, and in a light and elegant hand, thought by some to be that of a female. Each page contains two columns of text, and in the margins to the left hand the Eusebian

Canons are noted on the Four Gospels, as well as the larger sections into which they were anciently divided. At the lower corners of the leaves are the remains of an Arabic enumeration, much more modern than the text. The writing has been repeatedly retouched, both in ancient and modern times—sometimes by the original scribe; frequently by, apparently, two ancient correctors; and in some cases by at least two modern ones. Mr. Cowper suspects that a few alterations have been made since the manuscript arrived in Europe. Its orthography is peculiar, and Mr. Cowper has adhered to it in his edition of the text, even when it is palpably erroneous.

Such importance has attached to this manuscript, as furnishing important readings of the Greek Testament, that it has been a great object with critics to avail themselves of its resources. The Old Testament portion has been edited, either in whole or in part, several times; but the principal publication of it is the *fac-simile* of Dr. Baber in 1819. The New Testament has been printed only once, in 1786, when, through the liberality of the Museum authorities, it was given to the world in *fac-simile*, under the editorship of that excellent scholar, C. G. Woide. This work is in folio, with prolegomena and notes, and it has long been scarce and expensive. "Modern students are mostly indebted for their knowledge of Codex A. to the various collators who have given to the world the result of their inquiries, the principal being Junius, Walton, Fell, Mill, Grabe, Wetstein, and Woide. The great mass of critics have borrowed from these, and some of them, among whom even Dr. Tischendorf himself must be included, have occasionally given as various readings errors of Woide's edition." From what we have said, it will be seen that an exact reprint of the Codex Alexandrinus was a desideratum; and this arduous task Mr. Cowper has now gone through, and gives the learned benefit of his labours. From what we know of his perseverance, his learning, and his zeal for Biblical literature, and from his former publications, we feel sure that the volume may be taken as trustworthy. He has examined the Codex itself in doubtful cases. We could almost have wished that the Codex had been exactly copied, without accents and points; but probably the volume would have been less generally useful in that form, and such marks of criticism can easily be rejected by a studious reader. On the whole we must regard this work as a most important and valuable addition to Biblical literature; and we hope the editor and publishers will receive due encouragement from those who can appreciate the toil and cost involved in such an undertaking. The printing has been executed in Leipsic, and it is clear and elegant, and the paper is of the best kind. We will conclude by giving Mr. Cowper's observations on the controverted passage, 1 Tim. iii. 16:

Although it is not our intention to enter upon a critical examination of any of the readings of Codex A., there is one to which we must call attention for a few moments. We refer, of course, to the celebrated clause in 1 Tim. iii. 16, where we must now read, and have therefore inserted in our text, *Θεὸς ὁφανισθεὶς* κ. τ. λ. Three readings of this passage have been advocated.

*ὁ ὀφανισθεὶς*, = *Quod manifestatus erat*,  
*ὁς ὀφανισθεὶς*, = *Qui manifestatus erat*,  
*θεὸς ὀφανισθεὶς*, = *Deus manifestatus erat*,

And each of these is supported by various authorities.

The first of the above readings finds no support in our Codex, inasmuch as the sigma preceding *ὀφανισθεὶς* is perfectly conspicuous.

*ὁς ὀφανισθεὶς* may have been the reading of the manuscript, but if so the evidence for it has been effectually destroyed; and we must admit that now at least *Θεὸς* must be read. *Θεὸς* or, as it is written, *Θς*, may be thus described. The superior line is modern, but it is impossible to say whether it overlies a more ancient one, because of its extent, and because it is visible on the other side of the vellum, which is here extremely thin. The *Θ* consists of a circle tolerably well defined, and by the original scribe; but the transverse line is only what may be called a mere shadow, as if a pen almost dry had touched it, and that recently. So thin is the vellum, that the shadow, as we have called it, may really not be a portion of the letter, and probably no human eye will be ever able to determine whether the transverse line was originally there; that is, whether the scribe wrote omicron or theta. Woide quotes authorities for the existence of the line, but it is possible they saw no more than we see, a mere shadow across the letter nearly at its centre, rather above than beneath it. This has been ascribed to the letter *ς* which falls underneath it on the other side of the leaf. Let us explain this: immediately under the two letters of which we speak, are *ς* of the words *καὶ ὑποβιβλῆς* (1 Tim. 6, 3), in inverse order of course, so that *ς* comes under *δ*, and *τ* under *ς*. The perpendicular line of the *τ* is coincident with the centre of the curve of *ς* or *C*, and at the point of coincidence is a small hole passing through both letters, and caused by the corrosive power of the ink in both. The *ς* falling under what we read as *Θ*, although not absolutely coincident with it, increases the difficulty of deciding. The mere absence or invisibility of the cross line of the theta would not of itself be demonstrative, because it has disappeared in a number of cases about which no question ever has been or ever will be raised. It can never be sufficiently regretted that some comparatively modern pen has been rashly employed upon the manuscript, and that modern fingers have been applied to it here with equal discredit to their owners, and the almost entire obliteration of a number of the letters. Certainly no fingers ought to be allowed to play upon these pages save perhaps those of *ῥοδόδρακτος* *Ἥως*. We hope that henceforth there will be no more endeavours *demonstrare digito* the true reading of this passage; and indeed that the Museum authorities will studiously resist all who wish to have the clause at their finger's ends.

In concluding our remarks on this passage, we only add, that we have, as candidly and as accurately as we could, described the appearance of the place, and we hope no one will think it possible, either with or without a lens, to ascertain the truth of the matter by any inspection of the Codex. We have many times examined it, in order to be able to speak with confidence, and we do not believe that, whatever may be fancied, any trace of the two disputed lines will ever be recovered. Griesbach maintains that the original reading was *ς*, and that C. and D. have been altered in a similar manner. We must leave the decision to others.

*Sunday. Its Origin, History, and Present Obligation, considered in Eight Lectures preached before the University of Oxford in the year 1860, on the foundation of the late Rev. John Bampton, M.A., Canon of Salisbury.* By JAMES AUGUSTUS HESSEY, D.C.L., Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School, Preacher to the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn, some time Fellow of St. John's College, and Select Preacher in the University. London: John Murray. 1860. pp. 504.

THE SUBJECT OF THE BAMPTON LECTURES for the year 1860 has been most happily chosen, and not less happily illustrated by the Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School. It is a theme indeed that possesses great interest for all denominations of Christians. Not in itself too recondite for the understanding of ordinary readers, it is yet one which to be properly dealt with requires no small amount of learning and intelligence. Grave enough for the gravest academical audience, it intimately concerns the unlearned Paterfamilias, whether he attempt to keep Sunday holy by taking his children to church three times a day, and in the intervals between the services obliging them to learn by rote portions of the Scriptures, or whether he supplements the service of the Sunday morning by a visit to Hampton Court or Richmond. It will not therefore be a matter for surprise if Dr. Hessey's Bampton Lectures become familiar to a far larger circle of readers than those on such quasi-academical topics as "The Scholastic Philosophy considered in its Relation to Christian Theology," &c. &c., and the more so as the proper observance of Sunday is a point at issue even among the clergy themselves. We are ourselves acquainted with several most estimable clergymen of the Church of England who would like to see the Crystal Palace opened on the Lord's Day, and would not even object to see their parishioners after morning service join in a game of cricket. A far more common type, however, is the so-called Sabbatarian, who advocates an almost Judaic strictness in the observance of the day in question, and who—without going so far as "the distinguished minister of the Free Kirk" (mentioned by Dr. Hessey), who "openly avows his wish to see the interference of the police to prevent Sunday walks"—would nevertheless make it one of grim restraint and austerity. For ourselves we have always sympathised a good deal with the little girl who, on being asked what day she liked best, replied Monday, because it was the furthest off from the coming Sunday. Who does not know what a terrible day the formalist, with the best intentions, can make of the Sabbath to his children and dependants? The weary and repeated march to the church; the Scriptural reading at home, the dull commentary on it, and the active catechising; to be followed by more church-going in the evening, more Scriptural reading, dull commentary, and catechising, make up the Sunday's hard labour in too many a homestead of Scotland and England too. Every one knows the grim outward aspect of a Scottish Sunday; but every one does not know, perhaps, that the number of those who do not go to any place of worship in that country is, according to the stern testimony of statistics, about the same as in England, namely, one-third of the entire population. An interesting letter on this topic is to be found in the appendix to Dr. Hessey's volume (p. 472, &c.). Nevertheless, opposed as we are to a Judaic observance of Sunday, we cannot any the more hold with those persons whose opinions may be set down as nearly coinciding with those of the late Professor Baden Powell, that "special days for religious duties not merely argue a low state of religion, but are in their very nature a serious injury to religion." Dr. Arnold did not go so far as this, although he believed that the establishment of the Lord's Day was only intended to be a temporary re-enactment of the spirit of the Fourth Commandment, and was to endure no longer than men should require such an aid to their Christianity.

Dr. Hessey, in his opening lecture, gives the various views (six in number) that have been entertained by divines of different ages, on the necessity for the observance of the Sabbath, Sunday, or Lord's Day. The six, by an easy process of arithmetic, may be reduced to two, "the Sabbatarian and Dominical set of opinions," to use Dr. Hessey's phrase.

"These Sabbatarians (say the Dominicals) would introduce Judaism into the Christian Church, revive ordinances which have long since passed away, impose upon consciences burthens which the Jews found too heavy to be borne, call acts by the name of sins which God has not so-called; in fact, against the advice of St. Paul, submit 'to be judged in respect of the Sabbath days.' We find fault with the assumption (unheard of in the ancient Church) that the Fourth Commandment is the ground of the observance of Sunday; with the logic which says, because God commanded aforetime that the seventh day should be kept holy by Jews, therefore the first day is to be kept holy by Christians now; and, as practical men, we find fault with the *tristesse* and rigor which the Sabbatarian theory of Sunday would introduce into the cheerful dispensation of Christianity. Scotland is an instance in point."

"These Dominicals (thus argue the Sabbatarians on the other hand) evidently cast a slur on the volume of the Old Testament; evidently set at naught the word of God uttered at the creation and solemnly repeated at the giving of the Decalogue; evidently use dishonestly a prayer which they breathe every time they publicly hear the Fourth Commandment; evidently substitute for a Divine foundation of Sunday one of mere human invention, the authority of the Church. Besides, as practical men, we fear that if we do not adopt and urge for the Lord's Day the Divine sanctions and regulations with which Scripture has invested and ordered the seventh day, men will gradually diminish their reverence for it, and eventually either throw off all restraint upon it, or, a few perfunctory services got through, spend the remainder of it, if not in licentiousness, at least in frivolity. The Continent may furnish a warning in this matter."

To examine into the truth of these antagonistic opinions, "whether either of them is entirely free from objection, or to be admitted with-



out qualification—whether they have any, and if so, what elements in common," is the object of the volume before us. This inquiry Dr. Hessey conducts by laying down and illustrating a series of thirty-five propositions, which he considers to embrace the whole subject. The first three, and, in our opinion, by far the most important of these, we quote; as also the twenty-third.

That the Lord's Day (a festival on the first day in each week in memory of our Lord's resurrection) is of Divine institution and peculiarly Christian in its character, as being indicated in the New Testament, and having been acknowledged and observed by the Apostles and their immediate followers as distinct from the Sabbath (or Jewish festival on the seventh day in each week), the obligation to observe which is denied, both expressly and by implication, in the New Testament.

That in the two centuries after the death of St. John, the Lord's Day was never confounded with the Sabbath, but carefully distinguished from it, as an institution under the law of liberty, as observed on a different day and with different feelings; and, moreover, that, as a matter of fact, it was exempt from the severity of the provisions which had been the characteristic of the Sabbath in theory, or in practice, or in both.

That after the first three centuries a new era in the history of the Lord's Day commenced; tendencies towards Sabbatarianism, or confusion of the Christian with the Jewish institution, beginning to manifest themselves. These, however, were slight, until the end of the fifth century, and are traceable chiefly to and in the civil legislation of the period. Afterwards they developed themselves more decidedly; Sabbatarianism became at length systematised, in one of its phases, in the ante-Reformation Church both in England and on the Continent by the later Schoolmen, probably in their desire to lay down exact rules for consciences, and under a fancied necessity of urging the precedent of Jewish enactments in support of Christian holidays.

That still, though the Lord's Day is not to be Judaic in the way of over-strictness, it is not to be Judaic (in the sense in which the later Jews were often reproached by the Fathers for the use of their Sabbaths) in the way of licence; i. e., it is not to be a mere gala-day, as on the Continent with the Romanists, and, to a great extent, even with the Protestant and Reformed communions.

Many of these propositions, indeed, run so much into one another, that we can at once perceive that not choice, but the necessity of treating his theme in a certain number of discourses, has compelled the Bampton lecturer to adopt the division mentioned above.

It is of course quite impossible for us in these columns to do more than give the very faintest outline of Dr. Hessey's arguments. He proves in his three opening lectures, to the satisfaction, we think, of every impartial reader, that the Lord's Day (the first day of the week as distinguished from the Sabbath or seventh), is a positive ordinance of Scriptural and Apostolic Christianity; that the Sabbath was not held to be obligatory upon the early Christians; and that there is no authority whatever for the attempts that have been made from time to time to regulate the Lord's Day by the exactness of the precedent of the Sabbath. All throughout his lectures, Dr. Hessey manfully protests against making that a matter of right and wrong, which is but a matter of expediency. It may possibly be that in the present condition of mankind, it would be a good thing that one day in the seven should, by any means short of legislation, be dedicated strictly to religious service; and that we should forbear to lessen men's adherence to the Fourth Commandment, lest they neglect the Lord's Day wholly.

More things are wrought by prayer  
Than this world dreams of.

sings the poet; but such prayer must be voluntary—not founded on pious frauds, legislative enactments, or even general custom.

It would be a curious inquiry, and not an unamusing one, if we may use such a word touching so grave a topic, to note the development of ecclesiastical Sabbatarianism—how men bound heavy burdens upon themselves and their fellows without profit or necessity. From the famous edict of Constantine to the days of that petty ecclesiastical despot, Tostatus Bishop of Avila, who flourished in the fourteenth century, "men dressed in a little brief authority" have sought to make their fellow-men righteous by rule and measure, and have failed. Bishop Tostatus's ordinances are amusingly minute: such, for instance, as that "a man that travels on holy days to any special shrine or saint commits no sin, but he commits sin if he returns home on those days," &c. In 1618, when the Synod of Dort was closed, the English divines who attended at it recommended their High Mightinesses the States General to prevent the neglect of the Sunday in Holland "by new ordinances and street placards." Among the most zealous in urging this was the Bishop of Llandaff, who was asked how in England people were compelled to "keep the whole Sabbath as they ought." His answer was at least an honest one, "that in his country the civil magistrate set a fine or pecuniary penalty upon those who forbore coming to Divine service according to their duty," adding the information, "that such fine wrought much more on the people than any of the most pious exhortations." From Bishop Carlton of Llandaff to the Rev. John Cotton—who left England about the year 1630, that he might not be curtailed in his privilege of persecuting—is no mighty step. Dr. Hessey writes:

Here is a specimen of it, in the form of rules said to have been drawn up by John Cotton, a minister who had emigrated from Boston in Lincolnshire, and to have been intended as a draft of the laws of the colony of Massachusetts:

"Whoever shall profane the Lord's Day by doing unnecessary work, by unnecessary travelling, or by sports and recreations, he or they who so transgress shall forfeit forty shillings, or be publicly whipped; but if it shall appear to have been done presumptuously, such person or persons shall be put to death, or otherwise severely punished at the discretion of the court.

"No one shall run on the Sabbath-day, or walk in his garden, or elsewhere, except reverently to and from meeting.

"No one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep house, cut hair, or shave on the Sabbath-day."

These rules were supplemented by two others.

No woman shall kiss her child on the Sabbath or Fasting-day.

If any man shall kiss his wife, or wife her husband, on the Lord's Day, the party in fault shall be punished at the discretion of the magistrates.

Dr. Hessey gives some curious information respecting the genuineness of these laws in the appendix, p. 465, &c.

The latest imitator of Bishop Tostatus and the Rev. Mr. Cotton is (*a fluctus in simpulo* we admit) that well-meaning nobleman Lord Ebury, with his Sunday Beer Bill—a bill which was intended to have killed two birds with one stone, namely, to curtail the drinking of beer and send people to church or meeting-house. Satisfied, as we are, that Sunday is a Christian institution, there yet remains the difficult question to be answered, viz. How is this institution, "ordained of God through the Apostles," to be kept? As a Sabbath or a festival? As either, or as both united? Are we to side with "the distinguished member of the Free Kirk" mentioned before, who would go about the streets and arrest all people for being wicked enough to walk? Or rather are we to coincide with those Cambridge young gentlemen, whom the Hulsean Lecturer is said to have rebuked the other day from the University pulpit for playing cards on Sunday? Are we to open the Crystal Palace and British Museum with the National Sunday League on that day, or treat Sabbath-breakers—Sabbath-breaking in this instance being to look on green fields and flowers—as drunkards and adulterers? We do not know the name of the late Scotch Presbyterian judge with whom it was a favourite saying "that it was not Sabbath-breaking, but Sabbath-keeping, that was the beginning of almost all crime;" but we are inclined to think that in his words lay the germ of no little wisdom. Of course, by "Sabbath-keeping," he meant that unnatural constraint which teaches children that to do on Sunday what may be innocently done on Monday is a high crime and misdemeanour. On the other hand, we feel certain that to convert the Lord's Day into one of recreation would be a measure fraught with mischief. If it is to be a day of amusement, there is no possible reason why it should not also be, for those who choose to make it so, a day of work. As mankind feel at present, amusement, and even work, is more acceptable to most of them than the stated services of the Church, supplemented, and not enlivened, by lengthy, dull, and verbose sermons.

Dr. Hessey touches largely on this topic; but, after all, every one's conscience must be his best guide. We would only warn those philanthropists who are so anxiously exerting themselves to turn Sunday into a day of amusement, that the barrier between pleasure and toil may easily be thrust aside, and thus the most precious treasure of the Christian world—one day of rest in seven—be lost for ever. In this hot, feverish age too many of us already encroach upon those hours which should be kept sacred, if possible, from secular cares and concerns:

And so it is with reference to the recreations permissible on the Lord's Day. Here Scripture has given no exact directions as to what men may indulge in, or from what they are bound to abstain. But in Scripture are found assertions of the necessity of rest, and indications that the periodic rest enjoined under a stricter and less pliable dispensation than Christianity was compatible with a variety of relaxations, and that on it the poor, the uninstructed, the weak in mind or in body, were considered by the strong and protected by the State. So, a Christian State acts thus: First, it interferes as little as possible with private amusements on Sunday, leaving them to the conscience of the individual; secondly, it gives a wise facility of air and exercise to the working classes and the poor, especially in crowded localities, by providing parks and similar open spaces; thirdly, it throws no obstacles in the way of those who, unable to find these indispensable requisites at home, desire to move elsewhere to find them. But here it pauses. It does not compel men to listen to, and virtually to approve of, any public declaration, like that in the "Book of Sports," that such and such things are lawful or desirable; or resort to ruder ages, such as those before the Reformation, for mummings and miracle plays—or to over-strict countries, such as Scotland, for exclusively devotional pleasures—or to lax countries, such as may be found on the Continent, for a licence which does away with the sanctity of the day altogether. It does not insist that all persons shall recreate themselves in the same way, or lay down that every mode of relaxation, abstractedly lawful, shall be permissible. It considers, on the one hand, that men of different labours and pursuits need differences of relaxation; and on the other, that the following points fairly come under the State's notice: "Do such and such amusements make large and noisy gatherings? Do they involve unduly extensive employment of attendants? Do they offer inducements to the multitude to forget the religion of the day? Do they offend the reasonable scruples of the religious and well-affected? Are they but pretences of affording relaxation to the million, while they are really attempts to improve gigantic trading speculations?" So again, it does not pronounce it to be lawful or unlawful, in the abstract, to contemplate works of art, or collections of natural history, or the like, on the Lord's Day. But it refrains from having them then opened to the public. And this for various reasons. In some cases, because the plea of public health or necessity is not sufficiently established; in others, because, if public collections are opened, it might be difficult to discover grounds on which similar private collections should be closed; and in others, because on the principle—

Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes,

a design of getting rid of the religious character of the day, under a specious show of devoting it to moral and intellectual improvement, may be apprehended. In general, the State seems to hold that any systematic employment of the Christian rest, which shall intensely direct the mind of the multitude to special studies not religious—and that any large assemblies, not religious, or even pretending to be religious, then held, are an intrusion upon the character of the day, in which if men meet together, it is as the Body of Christ, in commemoration of His resurrection, and in anticipation of their own.

In closing Dr. Hessey's book after this necessarily most inadequate notice, we must express our warm admiration not only of the learning and industry of the writer, but also of the generous liberality which everywhere in these pages accompanies the expression of theories and suggestions—a liberality which never allows itself to scan the motives of antagonists unfairly or unkindly.

We have also received: An essay *On Charity in Conversation*. From the French of R. Pere Huguot. By a Missionary Apostolic. (Catholic Publishing Company.)—*Immacolata, the Convent Flower*. (Catholic Publishing Company.)—*A Guide to the Study of Holy Scripture*. By the Rev. E. A. Litton, M.A. (Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday.)—*Sabbath Evening Readings in the New Testament: Hebrews*. By Rev. John Cumming, D.D. (Arthur Hall, Virtue, and Co.)—*The Book and its Missions*. Vol. V. (W. Kent and Co.)—*Fifth Baillie Prize Essay: The End of the World*. By Sara S. Hennell. (George Manwaring.)

### VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

*Narrative of the Canadian Red River Exploring Expedition of 1857, and of the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Exploring Expedition of 1858*. By HENRY YOULE HINDE, M.A., F.R.G.S. London: Longmans. 2 vols. pp. 876.

*Travels in Canada, and through the States of New York and Pennsylvania*. Translated by Mrs. PERCY SINNETT. London: G. Manwaring. 2 vols. pp. 702.

*Two Years in Switzerland and Italy*. By FREDRIKA BREMER. Translated by MARY HOWITT. London: Hurst and Blackett. 2 vols. pp. 823.

IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT to overrate the geographical importance of Mr. Hinde's "Narrative" of the Canadian Exploring Expeditions 1857-8. An amount of information is here collected respecting a portion of the North American continent, hitherto but little known, such as cannot but have the most important effect in developing the commercial importance of that part of the world. It being thought desirable to ascertain whether an emigrant route were practicable between Lake Superior and Selkirk Settlement, and to explore the capabilities and resources of the valley of the Red River and the Saskatchewan, these expeditions were organised, and the results are fully narrated in the two handsome volumes before us. Whilst the contents of these volumes are of a nature best calculated to arrest the attention of the geographer, the geologist, and the commercial settler, there is also so much in them that will be interesting to the general reader, that we cannot resist the temptation of quoting a few passages. The reader is probably already familiar with the manner in which these expeditions are conducted—the river navigation, the portages, and so on. Here, however, is a natural and charming picture of life in the wilderness, which brings it home to us in all its rugged but picturesque beauty:

We camped at the edge of the cascade, the portage path offering the only even spot where our blankets could be spread. The guide pointed significantly to the surging waters at the foot of the falls, and with a quiet smile said, "better not walk much in night." Three steps from my resting-place would have precipitated me into the rapid, and as a somnambulist happened to be one of the party, he was carefully warned not to indulge in midnight explorations. The noise of the cascade effectually drove sleep from my eyes, and although the night was really short, it seemed an interminable age. Generally my sleep was excellent; however hard the bed or stormy the night, yet if rain did not penetrate the canvas tent, I slept soundly and well, invariably awakening with the first streak of day.

The dawn of morning and the early start in this rocky wilderness possess some characteristics peculiar to the country and the strange companions with whom necessity compels you to associate. Rising from a bed on the hard rock, which you have softened by a couple of rugs or a north blanket, and if time and opportunity permitted by fresh spruce or pine boughs, the aspect of the sky first claims and almost invariably receives attention. The morning is probably calm, the stars are slightly paling, cold yellow light begins to show itself in the east; on the river or lake rests a screen of dense fog, landwards a wall of forest impenetrable to the eye. Walking a step or two from the camp a sudden rush through the underbrush tells of a fox, mink, or marten prowling close by, probably attracted by the remains of last night's meal. From the dying camp fires a thin column of smoke rises high above the trees, or spreads lakewards to join the damp misty veil which hides the quiet waters from view. Around the fires are silent forms like shrouded corpses stretched at full length on the bare rock or on spruce branches carefully arranged. These are the Indians; they have completely enveloped themselves in their blankets, and lie motionless on their backs. Beneath upturned canoes, or lying like the Indians, with their feet to the fire, the French voyageurs are found scattered about the camp; generally the servant attached to each tent stretches himself before the canvas door. No sound at this season of the year disturbs the silence of the early dawn if the night has been cold and calm. The dull music of a distant waterfall is sometimes heard, or its unceasing roar when camped close to it, as on the Rattlesnake Portage; but these are exceptional cases: in general all nature seems sunk in perfect repose, and the silence is almost oppressive. As the dawn advances, an Indian awakes, uncovers his face, sits on his haunches, and looks around from beneath the folds of his blanket which he has drawn over his head. After a few minutes have thus passed, not observing his companions show any sign of waking, or disposition to rise, he utters a low "waugh"; slowly other forms unroll themselves, sit on their haunches and look around in silence. Three or four minutes are allowed to pass away, when one of them rises and arranges the fire, adding fresh wood, and blowing the embers into a flame. He calls a French voyageur by name, who leaps from his couch, and in a low voice utters "lève, lève." Two or three of his companions quickly rise, remain for a few minutes on their knees in prayer, and then shout lustily "lève, messieurs, lève." In another minute all is life, the motionless forms under the canoes, by the camp fires, under trees, or stretched before the tent doors, spring to their feet. The canvas is shaken, and ten minutes given to dress, the tent-pins are then unloosed, and the half-dressed laggard rushes into the open air to escape the damp folds of the tent now threatening to envelope him. Meanwhile the canoes are launched, and the baggage stowed away. The voyageurs and travellers take their seats, a hasty look is thrown around to see that no stray frying-pan or hatchet is left behind, and the start is made. An effort to be cheerful and sprightly is soon damped by the mist into which we plunge, and no sound but the measured stroke of the paddle greets the ear. The sun begins to glimmer above the horizon, the fog clears slowly away, a loon or a flock of ducks fly wildly across the bow of the first canoe, the Indians and voyageurs shout at the frightened birds, or imitate

their cry with admirable accuracy, the guide stops, pipes are lit, and a cheerful day is begun.

The following description of the prairie may enable some to realise that strange wild desert of vegetation:

The vast ocean of level prairie which lies to the west of Red River must be seen in its extraordinary aspects, before it can be rightly valued and understood in reference to its future occupation by an energetic and civilised race, able to improve its vast capabilities and appreciate its marvellous beauties. It must be seen at sunrise, when the boundless plain suddenly flashes with rose-coloured light, as the first rays of the sun sparkle in the dew on the long rich grass, gently stirred by the unfailing morning breeze. It must be seen at noon-day, when refraction swells into the forms of distant hill ranges the ancient beaches and ridges of Lake Winnipeg, which mark its former extension; when each willow bush is magnified into a grove, each distant clump of aspens, not seen before, into wide forests, and the outline of wooded river banks, far beyond unassisted vision, rise into view. It must be seen at sunset, when, just as the huge ball of fire is dipping below the horizon, he throws a flood of red light, indescribably magnificent, upon the illimitable waving green, the colours blending and separating with the gentle roll of the long grass in the evening breeze, and seemingly magnified towards the horizon into the distant heaving swell of a parti-coloured sea. It must be seen, too, by moonlight, when the summits of the low green grass waves are tipped with silver, and the stars in the west disappear suddenly as they touch the earth. Finally, it must be seen at night, when the distant prairies are in a blaze, thirty, fifty, or seventy miles away; when the fire reaches clumps of aspen, and the forked tips of the flames, magnified by refraction, flash and quiver in the horizon, and the reflected lights from rolling clouds of smoke above tell of the havoc which is raging below.

The fertility of the cultivated parts is most astonishing. Mr. Hinde states that at an Indian mission on the Red River he saw potatoes averaging ten ounces in weight. At Qu'appelle Mission he met with another kind of root, which we beg to recommend to the notice of the new Acclimatisation Society:

We soon came up with a group of squaws and children from the Qu'appelle Lakes who were gathering and drying this root, which the Crees call the *Mistass-coos-se-ne-na*, or big grass root. The French half-breeds call it the pomme de prairie; the Sioux *Tip-si-na*. It is an important article of food in these regions. The botanical name is *Psoralea esculenta*. Many bushels had been collected by the squaws and children, and when we came to their tents they were employed in peeling the roots, cutting them into shreds, and drying them in the sun. I saw many roots as large as the egg of a goose, and among those brought with me to Canada are some of even larger dimensions. The Crees consume this important vegetable in various ways; they eat it uncooked, or they boil it, or roast it in the embers, or dry it, and crush it to powder and make soup of it. Large quantities are stored in buffalo skin bags for winter use. A sort of pudding made of the flour of the root and the mesquitomina berry is very palatable, and a favourite dish among the Plain Crees.

The terrible cold which reigns in these northern regions, is fearfully illustrated by the following story:

Soon after our arrival at the Red Lake Mission we learned that the Roman Catholic missionary had been frozen to death two days previously, in an attempt to cross the ice during a snow storm, from a promontory about two miles away from the mission. He had been visiting a camp of Ojibways, who warned him of the perils of a return across the ice during the storm, and invited him to pass the night in their wigwams; but the missionary thought that he would not incur any danger of freezing during so short a traverse, although the thermometer indicated a temperature of 25° below zero at the opposite station.

He was frozen within two hundred yards of the Mission House, near to which were a number of log houses, tenanted at the time by half-breeds and Indians. When the body was found on the following morning, a number of Indians set themselves to trace his steps from the Ojibway camp across the ice, a difficult undertaking, in consequence of the high wind which was blowing at the time having, to an inexperienced eye, obliterated all traces of his steps. With astonishing accuracy these wild men read the brief history of his journey, and related the incidents to me as we stood on the banks of Red Lake, with the Ojibway village and the course of the unfortunate missionary in view. "There," said my dusky informant, pointing to the ice not more than half a mile from the houses, "there he first turned his back to the wind, and there he knelt to pray," the Indian suiting the action to the word, and kneeling in the attitude which the track showed the missionary had assumed. Now he faced the wind and ran against the blinding snow and pitiless storm; here he turned his back again; there his tracks showed how he slipped and fell, and once again where he knelt to pray. The marks of his fingers were seen on the crust of snow lying in frozen patches on the ice. Once more he fell, rose again, knelt for a while, and made a last effort to push against the storm. They came at length to where he had fallen for the last time, and subsequently knelt with his hands on the ice, his head touching the snow. He was found with hands clasped in the attitude of prayer, his head bent upon his breast. The barking dogs at the Mission must have been aware that he was approaching, notwithstanding the gloom of evening and the drifting snow, for they bayed fiercely in the direction he was coming about the time he was supposed to have fallen. The half-breeds heard the dogs and looked out in expectation of seeing the missionary approach, but as the dogs soon ceased to bark they thought it was a false alarm, and did not go to meet and assist him.

It was painfully interesting to watch the Indians relate the narrative of this short but terrible journey from the information they had gathered on the almost trackless ice and snow. The imitation of the actions and motions of the poor missionary, his attitude of prayer, his drooping head touching the cold ice, his backward wanderings, were all so faithfully represented, so true to nature, that the reality seemed to be occurring before me, rather than the solemn mimicry of a savage.

These volumes are plentifully furnished with maps, engravings, and illustrations in chromo-xylograph, and altogether possess a high value and interest as contributions to geographical science.

Mr. Hinde's narrative tells of the wilderness, and Herr Kohl's of the city. Whether Mrs. Percy Sinnett's translation of this German gentleman's travels is likely to become popular, is a problem the solution of which must be left to time. For our part, we should have thought that they were not far enough above the average to bear transplanting from one language to another; and after going through them, we fail to discover anything sufficiently removed from commonplace, to attract the English reader. Herr Kohl is a German, who has already favoured the world with his impressions of Austria and



Russia; he dwells upon every little detail with German minuteness, and indulges in his habit of making mountains out of mole-hills, which not unfrequently has a tendency to be wearisome. Among his early experiences of the extraordinary privileges of the fair sex in the United States. The land over which the "ge-lo-ri-ous bird-o'-freedom" waves his wings is notoriously a paradise for the ladies, and the poor German seems most ungallantly inclined to complain of the fact.

Soon after we left Middleburgh, four young pairs entered the carriage, appearing to form a merry party, and all eight consequently desiring to sit together. The young men in the name of their ladies drove out me and the two other men near me, and we willingly resigned our places—indeed, according to the privileges of ladies here, we could not do otherwise. But there was a poor fellow coming probably from the West, and evidently ill of a fever. He was not in quite so gay a mood as these squires of dames on the contrary, he looked very wretched and dejected. He had arranged his seat so as to make himself tolerably comfortable, and, to my great satisfaction, had at length fallen into a quiet refreshing sleep. I was in hopes that when the gay ladies noticed his illness they would respect his sleep, and they did for a moment seem inclined to do so, and looked hesitatingly at him; but when it appeared that they could find no other places they liked so well, one of the gentlemen unmercifully shook up the poor sick man and pointed to his pretty lady. The poor fellow started as if he had seen something frightful, bundled up his things as fast as he could, and moved off to find another place. It does appear to me that American ladies are rather tyrannical in the assertion of their rights. The sick man was not very likely in his feverish state to win again the sleep from which he had been so roughly awakened, especially amidst the jokes and laughter of the privileged ladies.

The following observations of Herr Kohl upon American aristocracy are not without truth:

These self-made men are made much of in America. I have read passages of native authors in which such incense is offered up to them as we hardly offer in Europe to princes themselves. I might instance the description which a reverend American somebody gives of the pleasure-trip to Europe made by a merchant of the name of Van der Bilt. How he exalts to heaven his hero, his "merchant prince!" In New York one hears to satiety of "merchant princes." Even the hotel-keepers are held up as "citizen princes," and exalted into a species of nobles. I could quote from a book which I have often had in my hands, in which, speaking of certain millionaire innkeepers, it is said that they exercised in this or that hotel "the most noble hospitality" towards thousands of travellers. In what the nobility of this well-paid hospitality consists one does not readily see. The same book exalts equally to the rank of nobility all trades by which much money may be made. The hatter's trade, for instance, and the pepper-corn trade are entitled "most noble trades." This style of speaking struck me as not only very repulsive, but particularly anti-republican. I could not perceive in what the great merit of these self-made men consisted; could it be called meritorious to have larger powers of acquisitiveness, of snatching and holding fast? I grant it is quite right that they should exercise these powers and enjoy their fruit; but why they should be exalted to the skies for so doing I can no more see than why an English lord should be admired for condescending to inherit the position of his ancestors with all its advantages. Yet, though I cannot fall down and worship the "princeliness" of these self-made men, or the nobility of their trades, I grant them clear heads and healthy knowledge of the world; often also a benevolent use of their riches. I confess that the more personal intercourse I have had with this class of men the better I have liked them, and this in spite of the disgust excited by the obtrusive adulation of their satellites. I was reminded of the saying often heard amongst Russian peasants, "The master himself is good, but beware of the bailiffs!"

With the following testimony as to the relative popularity of foreigners in the States, we conclude our extracts from Herr Kohl.

"Do you like the Germans?"

"Yes, col'd people like the Germans. There's no deception with them; there's only one nation that col'd people don't like, that's the Irish!"

Poor Paddy! he is the worst used of all! Even the negro has a fling at him. Only the day before I had been talking with a Yankee on the same subject, and he had given utterance to the same feeling, almost in the same words. "I can stand the Scotch, the English, the Germans; there's only one nation I can't stand, and that's the Irish!" and I remembered how the French in Canada had often assured me so too. There wanders no foreigner in America who is so universally repudiated, and I began to understand the growth and strength of that powerful opponent to Irish Catholicism, the Know-Nothing party, which numbers in its ranks English, Scotch, French, and Germans. It is only just to add, however, that all voices are equally unanimous in praising the Irishman for the facility he manifests of casting off the original Paddy and becoming a good American, without losing his warm heart and other good Irish qualities, so that many excellent and distinguished men arise from the second generation of these descendants of Erin.

The writings of Frederika Bremer are always welcome, and all the more so when they come interpreted to us by such a kindred intellect as that of Mary Howitt. Always pleasant, gentle, intelligent, benevolent in judgment, delicate in expression, Frederika Bremer is a genuine type of the purely feminine mind, and these volumes are filled with traits illustrating the best qualities of her nature. Her journeyings here are in Switzerland and Italy, and, with the exception of an almost romantic little love-episode about a very wayward young lady, whom she terms her "Summer Daughter," and a capital fellow—a banker, upon whom she bestows the *sobriquet* of Hercules, they are filled with her observations upon the scenery and people she meets with.

Whilst we accord to Frederika Bremer the fullest possible licence for the exercise of her excessive sensibility, it must be admitted that occasionally (especially in her Swiss experiences) she trenches hard upon the bounds which separate the pathetic from the ridiculous. Her first view of the Alps makes her weep:

Why do my tears flow so fast? Why do I continue to weep as though my tears could not be stayed, whilst I contemplate the imagery in the clouds and listen to the notes of the music, notes in wonderful, deep harmony with it? No, it is not grief nor suffering; it is surprise, pensive joy, grateful, inexpressible feelings; it is a powerful presentiment which calls them forth, in unison with this spectacle and those melodies! Like half-illuminated Alpine peaks, like prophetic glances, they shine forth from the depths of my soul!

This is all very fine; but our enthusiasm is a little damped on turning the page, where we find that all this mental excitement was calmed with—what think ye?—"a Vanilla ice!"

Let us turn, however, to the many charming beauties with which these volumes abound. Here, for example, is a delightful account of the origin of that most praiseworthy of all religious orders, *Les Petites Sœurs des Pauvres*—a touching institution:

In a little seaport town of France lived some years ago a good clergyman, who had sympathy with old seamen, and the widows of such, who, feeble and decrepit, obtained a wretched livelihood by begging, and, so doing, fell into still deeper misery both of soul and body. He communicated his feelings to two young girls, who, both orphans, maintained themselves by the labour of their hands, and prevailed upon them to adopt these poor, neglected old people—first one, then two, then several of the most forlorn. The blessing of God rested upon their work. The old people rewarded their young benefactors by a renewed life, as it were, both of soul and body, as well as by the most heartfelt gratitude. A larger room was obliged to be hired for the old people, who placed themselves under the protection of the young.

The next step which the good pastor induced his young disciples to take was, to go out themselves and beg for the old, from the fear that if these returned to their former life of beggary they might relapse into their former life of sin. This step was the most difficult of all to the young girls. But they took even this courageously, when they were convinced of its necessity to complete the good work. They went with a basket on their arms from door to door. They had to encounter at first hard language and petty ridicule; but when they endured all with great patience, and continued to persevere in the spirit of self-sacrificing love, the derision was changed into admiration, the hard language into gifts, and a more and more liberal feeling awakened towards the object of their labours.

The good clergyman now began to extend the sphere of his labours. The number of "the little sisters" had, in the mean time, increased, and he sent them into various of the French towns—Rouen, Toulon, Lyons, Paris. They went by twos or fours, and always began by hiring a couple of poor rooms, and purchasing some bedding; they then went into the streets and lanes, and gathered together the most miserable and neglected old people, after which they went forth to beg for them. In almost every case their experience was the same: first, derision, scorn, and opprobrium—then attention, admiration, and the most cheerful assistance. The huckster-women in the markets considered it as a right that "the little sisters" who were out collecting should come to their stands, and if they passed without so doing felt themselves ill-used. In many large houses and hotels "the little sisters" were ordered to call on certain days in the week, to receive such provision as had been put aside for their old *protégées*. And the number of these, and the excellent places for their reception, increased everywhere; so also did the number of "the little sisters." And there was need. The first had already broken down under the diseases which they had contracted in their life of fatigue and self-sacrifice. And the lives of "the little sisters" had unremitting and great trials.

At Turin, Frederika Bremer had an interview with Count Cavour. She has a better opinion of that statesman than Mr. Mason Jones has, as the following account of her interview will testify.

To my inquiries regarding Piedmont, and his views of its future, he replied so simply, so candidly and kindly, that it gave me great pleasure. It seems to me that with entire clearness and security he will conduct Piedmont upon a path from whence it cannot turn back, and that he is not afraid of making pecuniary sacrifices for this cause.

"Piedmont," said he, "has long been like a vessel which, having run too close to the rocks, is prevented by that means from having the wind in her sails, and this impediment must be removed."

One of the means, therefore, which Cavour mentioned for this purpose, was the gigantic work now commenced—the tunnelling of Mont Cenis, which will open a speedy communication between Piedmont and the social culture and social life of the most developed cities of Europe. He presented me with a work on this undertaking. When I expressed my anticipations for the rest of Italy, from Piedmont's advance on the path of freedom, he assented thereto, but he expressed himself as a wary general, and did not say much.

I asked him what would be the consequence in Piedmont of the Chambers' rejection of the measures of the ministry.

"Then," replied he, "it must go out. But," added he, as if half in thought, placing at the same time a letter-case straight on the table, "even if the ministry should be compelled to resign—from one cause or another—still it is my conviction that the present system would stand firm, and that the new ministry could not avoid carrying it out."

The manner and the tone in which these words were spoken convinced me that in them Cavour expressed his innermost thought. The principles for which he laboured were the important things, not his own position.

When I told him that I had not seen any statesman who appeared so easily to bear the burden of state's life, he smiled as he replied:

"Oh, it only appears so; but behind, in the depth, are many cares, and it is not so easy to keep alight the sacred fire (*le feu sacré*)."

And yet the appearance is not here deceptive. Cavour, according to what I heard from more than one of his friends, bears his post with comparative ease, important and difficult as it is at this time, as president of the council of Piedmont, and as the foremost leader of its destiny. The fact is that he is possessed of a statesman nature, and executes his business as Mozart executed his symphonies or fugues, Raphael his pictures, without racking his brains, or with much difficulty of any kind. He is in his realm a genius and an artist as they. But I will now bring my conversation with him to a close, or rather my recollections of it.

At parting I seriously impressed it upon him to bring about more just laws for the women of Piedmont, who, as regards the right of inheritance, now stand a long way behind the men. M. de Cavour laughed half-waggishly, as at an expression called forth by a certain *esprit de corps*; but he spoke afterwards seriously of the difficulties which, in particular amongst an agricultural population, stood in the way of an equal right of inheritance, difficulties which I rather surprised me to hear allowed by a great statesman. It pleased me likewise when he added, with the accent of conviction, "In any case, equal right of inheritance will become law, sooner or later, amongst us. It exists in the spirit and tendency of all our legislation, and besides—it is right."

Those were words which it did me good to hear from a statesman legislator. I left Cavour with an extremely refreshing sense of his words and whole character.

"Quelle jolie physiognomie!" exclaimed I, involuntarily, to M. Melegari, as I left the Minister's apartment, whilst I recalled my own preconceptions before I entered it.

"N'est-ce pas?" replied he; and we added, as in emulation, "Que de finesse! que de clarté, que de fraîcheur, que de fermeté!"

Of Victor Emmanuel and his family she also entertains a good impression :

Victor Emmanuel is at this time one of the most popular and beloved of the European monarchs. He is faithful to his word, brave, good-humoured, beloved by his people, and is evidently faithful to the statutes of the constitution. His portrait represents him as a *bon-vivant*, and perhaps it does not do him injustice. It is said that he expresses his surprise at his father having so long delayed to give Piedmont its constitution. For his part, he finds it "in the highest degree comfortable and convenient to be a constitutional monarch. He need not hold himself responsible for that which goes forward in the state, as it all belongs to the ministers."

It is said that of the King's three sons the eldest is a remarkably gifted and promising youth. The eldest of the daughters, the Princess Clotilde, now thirteen, is said to resemble her heavenly mother.

This angelic princess it was who very shortly afterwards was bestowed upon the most sensual and revolting of the Bonaparte family, the dissipated and not very heroic Plon-Plon.

Another highly interesting interview described in these volumes is our authoress's audience with the Pope. Being desirous of ascertaining the opinion of Pius the Ninth upon the spiritual state of those who are not within the pale of the Roman Catholic Church, she interrogated him on that head :

The portraits of the Pope are in general like him ; but his full, short, and broad countenance has, when seen more nearly, less expression of kindness, and considerably more of self-will and temper, than the portraits exhibit. The glance of the blue eye is lively but not profound, and is deficient in earnestness. The complexion and physique generally indicate the best of health, a good appetite—and a good cook.

The Pope cast his eye on a written paper which he held in his hand ; and, having inquired about my country and place of residence, added, "You have written somewhat?"

*Myself.*—Yes, your Holiness ; novels of domestic life, more properly descriptions of life, but in the form of novels.

*The Pope.*—But you are a Catholic?

*Myself.*—No, your Holiness, not a Roman Catholic.

*The Pope.*—Then you must become one. There is no completeness or consequence out of the Catholic Church.

*Myself.*—Permit me, your Holiness, to ask a question?

*The Pope.*—Yes ; ask it!

*Myself.*—I love with my whole heart our Lord and master, Jesus Christ. I believe in His divinity ; in His redeeming efficacy for me and the whole world ; I will alone obey and serve Him. Will your Holiness not acknowledge me as a Christian?

*The Pope.*—For a Christian ! Most certainly ! But—

*Myself.*—And as a member of the Church of Christ?

*The Pope.*—Ye—s, in a certain sense ; but—but, then, people must acknowledge as true everything which this Church says and enjoins. You ought not, in the mean time, to believe that the Pope sends to hell all who do not acknowledge the infallibility of the Catholic Church. No, I believe that many persons of other creeds may be saved by living according to the truth which they acknowledge. I believe so, most certainly.

*Myself.*—It delights me infinitely to hear this from your Holiness. Because I have cherished the hope of finding in your Holiness a more righteous judge as regards these questions than in many other Catholics, who say, "You are not a Christian ; you cannot be saved, if you do not, in all respects, believe as we and our Church do."

*The Pope.*—In this they are wrong. But you see, my daughter, people should be able to give an account of their Christian belief—not believe alone in general, but believe in the separate parts of a doctrine. It is already something to believe in the second person of the Godhead, and in His incarnation ; but it is necessary also to believe in the institution which He founded on earth, otherwise there can be no reality, no faith in Him. And people must believe in the Pope. The Pope is Christ's representative on earth. In Sweden people do not believe on Christ and His Church. In Sweden the extreme intolerance exists towards those who think differently to themselves. The king there has twice endeavoured to introduce religious freedom, but they would not have it!

*Myself.*—I know it, your Holiness ; but Sweden in former times suffered from Catholics in the country, and old laws still remain unrepealed in consequence. But it will not long be so, I hope. My countrymen will learn to have confidence in the power of truth and of Christianity.

*The Pope.*—Your reigning Queen is Catholic.

*Myself.*—Yes, your Holiness, and the noblest of women, an example to her sex, an ornament to the throne!

*The Pope.*—All Christian princes and people ought to believe on the Pope and obey him. Their not doing so arises from pure pride and a worldly mind. Hence state-churches have arisen. The Emperor of Russia will not acknowledge the Pope, because he wishes to be Pope himself. Queen Victoria will not acknowledge the Pope, because she herself will be Popess ; and so it is in every country where there is a state-church. Belief in the Pope, as the head of the Christian Church, is the only rational and consequent thing ; it is that alone which leads to unity and clearness. The Church is an organisation—a representative monarchy, with its supreme head—a spiritual State. If in a State people will not obey the supreme head, then there can be neither clearness nor order—everything becomes confusion.

The impressions which Frederika Bremer derived at Naples do not accord very exactly with those which are commonly entertained. She speaks of the King as somewhat popular in his dominions, but of the people she gives a very poor account :

The population of Naples produces really a sorrowful and repulsive impression. In Rome the people stand about idle or in the streets ; here they lie like dogs, when they are not bawling or fighting, especially the half or wholly naked boys. They are like savages. The countenances are in general extremely unpleasant, the lower part of the face projecting ; the mouth large, with bad teeth, or gaps between them. The beautiful human type which you see in the higher class of Italians and in Rome is not found here, still less the Roman bearing and dignity. One seems to behold a lower race of humanity, which acknowledges no worth but that of carlini and grani. The eyes, however, are often beautiful, remarkably bright, but they readily acquire a savage expression. There is something of Vesuvius and Masaniello in every one of these Neapolitan street figures, and they are only kept in check by the fear of the bayonet. But whose fault is it? Out of a population of four hundred thousand, Naples is said to have forty thousand lazzaroni, or men who live from day to day like the sparrows or the flies, without any decided work or object in life. And whilst the King lives in delicacy at his pleasure palace at

Gaëta, and the priests in Naples drive about in their carriages, or sit at the cafés, drinking and smoking, the children lie naked about the streets, even at night. The priests here have a much worse and more worldly physiognomy than in Rome, and they seem never to think about exhibiting themselves in their spiritual character. One cannot avoid the disagreeable impression that the people here actually lack all spiritual food, all means of elevation both of soul and body ; and that they are purposely kept in this brutish condition, that they may the better be governed by—sheer force.

Mrs. Howitt has performed the work of translation so well, that the book reads like an original version.

## FICTION.

*Old Friends and New Acquaintances.* By AGNES STRICKLAND. London : Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

MALEFACTORS are a very useful, if troublesome, body of persons, and we do not think that they receive the consideration to which they are entitled from many to whom they are a source of revenue. A monument to murderers, adulterers, and others of the more exciting class of criminals, is the least that can be expected in this age of testimonials and memorials, from ministers of justice, governors and chaplains of gaols, policemen, hangmen, dramatists, novelists, and story-tellers (in a good sense), all of whom directly or indirectly depend for their daily bread upon the detected or undetected malefactor. It is true that the malefactor has the advantage of the pauper in general treatment, in his diet, his lodging, and his divinity lectures ; but that is no more than he has a right to expect who would rather risk his life and liberty in a gallant struggle for what doesn't belong to him, than be eyed over by Bumble and associate with degraded spirits who haven't the heart to appropriate another's property. But when we consider how dreary would be life, how dull would be conversation, and how uninteresting the paper, the play, and the novel, if all men kept the Ten Commandments, or even five of them, we cannot but feel that the malefactor on a grand and uncompromising scale is a (perhaps involuntary) philanthropist, and deserves some public acknowledgment, of a more lasting character than that which is accorded him in the precincts of Horsemonger-lane, from those who batten upon his crimes. To the dramatist he is as necessary as the staff of life ; to the novelist he is a mine of Golconda ; and the simple story-teller cannot go on long without him. Even Miss Strickland has recourse to him so soon as she has elaborated four stories. Peculiar as are the inhabitants of Norfolk and Suffolk (in Miss Strickland's opinion), quaint as is their dialect, and queer as is their idiom, she finds all that sort of thing is soon exhausted, and falls back upon the never-failing resource of crime. Readers get tired of humdrum life ; they thirst for blood, if only a spoonful ; they look for a filip to keep them awake ; even a hint at fornication is better than nothing. Of the nine stories of humble life in the Eastern counties, which Miss Strickland, deserting for a while the society of queens and escaping for a while from the etiquette of courts, has condescended to write for the amusement of readers, the first is a very short and not very humorous, though of course well-written, account of the miseries experienced by a luckless gentleman who chose Michaelmas week, old style, for accepting a general invitation to visit some friends in the Eastern counties. For Michaelmas week, O.S., as many of our readers doubtless are aware, is a time "devoted to sweeping, scrubbing, and whitewashing," and to the hiring of new and parting with old servants. The second story is entitled "The Family Ghost." It is a very harmless old ghost ; it came and went on its own account, without any medium or knocking on the table, or trouble of any description ; it wrote neither backwards nor forwards, and consequently displayed no deficiencies in spelling ; and, instead of playing an accordion suspiciously under the table, took snuff openly, like a dirty, perhaps, but honest old gentleman. "The Child of Doubtful Parish" is the name of the third story, and therein we read what at first raised a feeling of envy within us when we observed the partiality with which pretty Miss Betsy Laws, the daughter of the master of Scrapeton Workhouse, regarded the "Child of Doubtful Parish ;" but the envy subsided after "the Child" was apprenticed to a brutal farmer who thrashed him with a horsewhip ; however, it revived upon our discovering that "the Child," who very soon enlisted, became ultimately a colonel, and married Betsy Laws ; though we think the gallant Colonel was hardly justified in "bursting into her lowly dwelling one day, without the ceremony of a single tap to intimate his desire of admittance, and clasping her fervently to his bosom ;" it might have been inconvenient, and have led to violent hysterics. "The Man who carried his own Bundle," who is snubbed in consequence in a "demi-semi-fashionable bathing-town," and who turns out, of course, to be a lord, is the theme of the fourth story. From it we extract the following anecdote, which may be new to some :

Much annoyed at the amount and long standing of sundry bills, which he supposed had already been discharged, Lord A—B— determined to give his orders and pay his household accounts himself, for the time to come. Accordingly, one Monday morning he put money in his purse, and as it was a wet day, arrayed himself in his pepper-and-salt suit, and went his rounds to butcher, baker, poulterer, fishmonger, grocer, greengrocer, and fruiterer. He had only recently removed to that neighbourhood, so his person was unknown to his tradespeople, and his dress was considered strange ; but on announcing to the butcher, to whom he went first, that he had come to settle Lord A—B—'s account for the week, and producing the notes and money, he was overwhelmed with civility, and invited to walk in and take a cordial to prevent his suffering from the wet morning.



"Thank you, Mr. Bull, but I would rather be excused," replied his Lordship, "I do not drink so early in the day."

"Any other time that would be more agreeable, sir, I should be charmed to see you," rejoined the butler; "I hope you like your place. New butler, I presume?"

"Yes, for want of a better," said Lord A—B—, touching his hat with audacious mock humility.

"My dear sir, I hope we shall be good friends," frankly extending his hand. His Lordship gave his mechanically, and found himself the gainer of half a sovereign that was pressed into his palm, with an insinuating smile and a knowing wink.

"Hey, what is this for?" asked Lord A—B—, offering to return it.

"My dear fellow, it is really more than I can afford on this week's order; five per cent discount on ready money is the custom of the trade, as you are aware, so that it really should have been only a crown; but as it is the first time I have had the pleasure of seeing you in my shop, there is something for your good will, and I hope you will make the orders larger this week."

"Ave, aye, I understand you now," said Lord A—B—, pocketing the gold with a droll look.

By every tradesman whose account he settled that morning, he was asked if he was Lord A—B—'s new butler, and, on his replying in the affirmative, offered the customary gratuity. He received all the fees that were tendered, and on his return home his purse was so heavy, that he often declared "it was the most profitable morning's work he had ever performed; that it had taught him a lesson, withal, that would make him a wiser and a richer man for the rest of his life."

In the fifth story, of which the title is "Marianne Moore," Miss Strickland has, as we have said, drawn upon the long-suffering body of malefactors for a character. This is the longest and the most ambitious of the stories, and will be read with much interest by many persons. A majestic-looking lady, without any marriage ring, but with a little boy who calls her aunt, and thereby, such is the perversity of human nature, immediately causes a suspicion that she isn't, though there seems to be no reason why one boy shouldn't have an aunt as well as another, is the heroine—Marianne Moore. The boy grows up a very sad scamp, notwithstanding a sort of Scriptural phraseology, which he appears to have caught of his aunt, whose conversation is like a page of Cruden's Concordance, and eventually commits a murder. However, he escapes hanging, by falling ill and dying a natural death; and so poor "Marianne Moore" is spared this crowning dishonour. There are in this story some striking situations, which, if not new, are always telling, particularly when the pen is wielded by so experienced a writer as Miss Strickland. We cannot but think, however, that her long sojourn in the realms of queens and princesses has a tendency to make her put rather more grandiose expressions into the mouths of her characters than their position warrants, and invest her creations with a majesty not their own: it is hard to conceive that a lady in humble circumstances, however tragically inclined by nature, would address her domestic servant in this strain:

"Woman!" said Marianne, sternly, turning to Hester, "what art thou, that thou should'st presume to stand between the sinner and his God? Art thou without offence in the sight of Him who requireth truth in the inward parts, and who hath said 'I will have mercy and not sacrifice,' that thou should'st dare to limit His grace, and drive a fellow-worm to despair with bitter words?"

She would most likely say, "Hester, hold your tongue directly;" and would eschew the second person singular. It is to be regretted, moreover, that Miss Strickland, if she felt called upon to quote a little Shakespeare, should not have taken care that it should be correct. At page 114 we find:

Be thou as pure as snow, and chaste as ice,  
Thou shalt not 'scape from calumny;

as if calumny were a model prison, from which one would escape by a rope-ladder. The words occur in an unmetrical dialogue between Hamlet and Ophelia, and run thus: "Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow, thou shalt not escape calumny." Of the remaining stories we were most pleased with the "Marquis and the Mole-catcher"—indeed, we consider it the best of the collection: there is more humour, more pathos, and more genuine Suffolk talk therein, than in all the rest together; and we beg to express our sincere sympathy with Billy Baldry, the Mole-catcher.

*Andersen's Tales for Children.* Translated by ALFRED WEHNERT. With 105 illustrations by E. H. Wehnert, W. Thomas, and others. (Bell and Daldy. pp. 311.)—A more welcome volume than this, as a present to our young friends at Christmas, it would be difficult to imagine. Who is a greater favourite with them than Hans Christian Andersen? Who understands so well the profound simplicity of the child's nature? Who can find so deftly the short cut to its heart of hearts? The tales are well translated into clear and graceful English by Mr. Wehnert, and author, translator, illustrators, publishers, printers, and binders have all done their work admirably towards the production of a very handsome and agreeable volume.

*The Carewases: a Tale of the Civil Wars.* By MARY GILLIES. With Twenty-four Illustrations by Birket Foster. (W. Kent and Co. pp. 300.)—This well-written little tale is intended to illustrate the manner of life in England during the reign of Charles I. and the beginning of the troubles between that monarch and his Parliament. The Carewases, of Crewhurst, are a fine specimen of the landed gentry of the time, and their mode of life is made the vehicle for a great deal of ingenious and artistic illustration of manners and customs. The characters of the two brothers are well drawn, and the entire construction of the tale is highly creditable to its authoress. The illustrations, by Mr. Birket Foster, are well drawn.

*Agatha: a Fanciful Flight for a Gusty Night.* By GEORGE HALSE. (Harrison. pp. 191.)—Printed on the best and the richest of tinted paper, with handsome illustrations on steel and wood by Mr. Hablot K. Browne, and right royally bound in green and gold, Mr. Halse's book comes as

Christmas books should come. "Agatha" is a kind of rhapsody about the wedding-ring. The author's little girl asks her mama some questions about her wedding-ring, whether she ever takes it off, and so forth. Mama gives no very direct answer; but presently Papa discovers that there is a superstitious feeling attached to the ring, which is looked upon as a *charmed ring*. "Agatha" is in prose and verse. It opens with "A Fanciful Flight for a Gusty Night," and a chorus of spirits around "the Minster Belfry," something in the "Walpurgis-Nacht" fashion. Prose is alternated with the poetry; but the moral of the whole is the sacredness, the *spiritualism*, of the ring. It is a pretty book in every sense of the word, both from the artistic and the literary point of view, and may be recommended.

*The Chronicles of the Crutch.* By BLANCHARD JERROLD, Author of the "Life and Remains of Douglas Jerrold," "Imperial Paris," &c. (William Tinsley. 1860. pp. 264.)—This little volume, which is chiefly a reprint from the *Household Words*, lets us into the secret of the authorship of some well-written papers published in that pleasant periodical. Mr. Jerrold showing up a bubble company or describing that nautical philosopher Dr. Scoresby measuring the waves on a stormy day in the Atlantic, is a very different personage from the dull commentator on divinity of that ilk. One of the most amusing essays ever written for the *Household Words* is certainly that by Mr. Jerrold, yclept "Science at Sea." It is founded on a paper read by Mr. J. Atkinson before the British Association at one of its meetings, in which that gentleman declares the chief reason of sickness to be because one's motions on board a ship are involuntary. Only make your motions voluntary, says that savant, and adieu to that terrible malady, sea-sickness. The somewhat quaint title of the book has been borrowed from the idea (first adopted by the *Household Words* gentlemen, we believe, by Mr. Wilkie Collins) of weaving unconnected stories together by making the members of a company or brotherhood each narrate a tale in turn. More pleasant reading for these merry Christmas times will not easily be found than Mr. Blanchard Jerrold's modest and intelligent little work.

*The Autobiography of Frank, the Happiest Little Dog that ever lived.* By the Author of "The Gipsy's Daughter." (Darton and Co. pp. 263.)—An amusing little book for young people, being the autobiography of Frank, a fine specimen of the Skye terrier, whose hairy portrait adorns the frontispiece. Frank is evidently a good-tempered fellow, who takes all his adventures, be they good or bad, with a *good-doggie* air which is quite delightful, and he fully deserves the favour with which he appears to have been received by all with whom he came into contact.

*The Dalrymplex; or, Long Credit and Long Cloth.* (Saunders, Otley, and Co. pp. 224.)—The moral of this story is "Pay your bills;" and the incidents tend to show to what straits poor needlewomen are driven by the neglect of this maxim by fashionable people.

*Parliament in the Play-room.* By A. L. O. E. (T. Nelson and Sons. pp. 168.)—The lady who affects these somewhat eccentric initials is already too well known as a writer of capital children's books to need much introduction here. The present little volume is an amusing account of a play-room game, in which the little people and their governess play the parts of the Queen and her Parliament. The parts are well sustained, and the whole serves to show how much amusement and instruction may be extracted out of the simplest materials.

*Voices of Christmas: a Tale.* By LOUIS SAND. (Masters. pp. 102.)—A pretty little tale, illustrating those lessons of piety and charity of which the season is so suggestive.

*Mists and Shadows.* By GEORGE E. SARGENT. (H. J. Trisider. pp. 167.)—Another charming, well-written little tale, to which the author has prefixed a preface, giving a history of his literary career, and replying to a critic who has charged him with being a young man, and who advises him to correct his style by the model of a well-known writer.

*Whispering Voices of the Yule.* (Saunders, Otley, and Co. pp. 110.)—A collection of seasonable little tales, gracefully written, and excellent in moral, forming altogether a very welcome little Christmas book for little children.

We have also received: a new edition of *Burford Cottage and its Robin-Red-Breast*. Edited by Mrs. VALENTINE. (W. Tegg.)—*The Magnet Stories* (collected into a volume). (Groombridge.)—*Tales from Blackwood*. Part. XI. (William Blackwood and Sons.)—*The Tiger-slayer: a Tale of the Indian Desert*. By Gustave Aimard. (Ward and Lock.)

## POETRY.

*Profitable Meditations: a Poem written by John Bunyan whilst confined in Bedford Jail.* Now first reprinted from a unique copy discovered by the Publisher; and edited, with Introduction and Notes, by GEORGE OFFOR. London: John Camden Hotten. 1860. pp. 47.

THE EDITOR'S TASK in preparing this little work for the press has, so far as we can discover, been confined to the display of an exceedingly small amount of learning and a good deal of sour puritanical bigotry. Mr. Offor has appended exactly twenty-one short notes to these "Profitable Meditations," inclusive of two which tell us that certain verses are omitted in the original. The other explanatory notes give us such useful information as that "for aye" means "for ever—obsolete" (this is twice repeated, pp. 17 and 22); that "eke" means "also—obsolete;" that "ha'n't ye" is a contraction of "have you not;" that "my dove" is a word of endearment, taken from Canticles; that "fray" means "fright, terrify;" "God wot," "God knoweth," &c. To what literary babes and sucklings this valuable information will be acceptable we cannot say, spiced as it is in the preface with utterly uncalled-for denunciations of the Established Church. We were at first inclined to puzzle ourselves with the meaning of Mr. Offor's somewhat enigmatical declaration, that the Act of Toleration was as great an honour in the reign of James II. as it is now a disgrace to our statutes. Perhaps, however,

the following precious pot of ointment will partly explain the writer's meaning:

Reader, it will be asked, why, while we are in the enjoyments of the blessings of toleration, should the sufferings of our fathers in the faith be so prominently portrayed? It is to press on the happy time when toleration shall be denounced—when *religious liberty*, for which the Christian pants, shall be obtained—when the State shall *equally* patronise and cherish all good citizens of every sect—when that abomination of desolations, the arming of one favourite sect with power to oppress, and haughtily to tyrannise over all their fellow-Christians, shall cease; a power known by its ever being accompanied with hypocrisy, persecution, and misery. When the saints of God shall enter upon their eternal Hosannas, and the personal presence of the Most High shall absorb their whole powers and all their holy feelings; then may be committed to eternal oblivion all the hideous cruelties through which have passed those “of whom the earth was not worthy.”

Mr. Ofor, “panting for Christian liberty,” and denouncing Papists and Puseyites (page xix.), is a pleasant spectacle neither to gods nor men. As a specimen of that gentleman's good taste, we may instance the fact that we are told that, after Bunyan received a licence to preach, “he became for popularity and usefulness the Spurgeon of his day.” Bidding Mr. Ofor “heartily farewell,” with as hearty a wish that we may not meet him again for some time within the precincts of the book-world, we can only add that the learning of a small schoolboy united to the sourness of a full-grown puritanical polemic form a by no means admirable amalgamation.

We learn from the editor's preface that “from Bunyan's prison ten books, the production of his pen, are known to have emanated; and to these we now add *Some Small Poems* which escaped all the diligent researches of the editors of his works.” Not only actually, but poetically, are these poems exceedingly small; there is in them no expression of “thoughts which,” to borrow Bunyan's own language, “like masterless hell-hounds, roar and bellow, and make a hideous noise within.” They remind us a good deal of Sternhold and Hopkins, although this “*par nobile vatum*” have occasionally produced something better—never anything, we imagine, much worse. Here is a specimen of the Bedford “brasher's” poesy, which, in mercy to our readers, we make somewhat short:

The God of Grace beholding Man so vile,  
To tumble in his gore and wicked vice,  
Did yet vouchsafe upon poor man to smile,  
And buy him to Himself with heav'nly price.

'Tis wonderful to think that God on high  
Should set on man so much his Heav'nly Love:  
That for him he should give his Christ to die,  
To bring his Soul from Hell to Heaven above.

When man had made of Sin an heap so great  
And weighty, that it made the world to quake;  
God did his Son Christ with this burthen break,  
Which made his very Soul and body shake.

For why, the weight of Sin which he did bear  
What time he in our stead stood before God:  
It did his Precious Soul and Body tear,  
Because his Father Sould'd him with his Rod.

The Wicked Sinn'd, the Just did bear the blame,  
Here is the Myst'ry of the Gospel-love:  
That Christ for us should bear the cursed Shame,  
And Wrath (that we deserved) from above.

The poetical tinkler sometimes takes strange liberties with words—such, for instance, as writing *mild* for *mild*—“a poetic licence,” adds Mr. Ofor, “to make the word ‘mild’ rhyme with ‘smile.’”

We have also received: *Nelly Grey* (a poem issued by those promoting the “Midnight Meeting Movement”).

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

*The Conduct of Life.* By RALPH WALDO EMERSON. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

**S**LOWLY, laboriously, elegantly turning ivory balls; then ingeniously playing with them: herein behold the whole faculty of Mr. Emerson, and the whole employment thereof. Marvellous is the mechanical dexterity, still more marvellous the legerdemain. But Mr. Emerson has been so long turning ivory balls and playing with them, that we are tired of the trick; for trick it is, and knack and juggle. Mr. Emerson is a small Yankee Montaigne, but a Montaigne without spontaneousness, without genius, without profound sagacity. He makes books out of books; he is not merely a second-rate, he is a second-hand, writer. To his quaintness he owes his reputation; his quaintness, however, is entirely artificial. Of nature he talks incessantly, yet it is doubtful whether he ever either saw or felt nature. He is resolved to strike; and questionless he is often striking. (But analyse his pithiest sentences, and you find that they have either no meaning, or are the clever disguises of the merest commonplaces. There is nothing rich, robust, suggestive, or even in the meagrest sense instructive. In his heart he is a worshipper of Franklin; his system, if system he has, is a species of utilitarianism: he would exchange the almighty dollar of which the Americans speak for a kind of transcendental dollar.) Yet, with the instincts of the artist—these he has in a high degree—he sympathises with whatsoever can be turned to artistic purposes.

As specimens of art Emerson's productions are exceedingly finished; they are, in fact, far too finished. Their smoothness is intolerably wearisome; and their roughness is not an honest roughness—it is like the miniature rocks and thickets and glens ingeniously created by landscape gardening. There would not be so much to be said about this if Emerson did not affect to wear the mantle of the prophet. As with his

countrymen in general, Emerson has boundless arrogance; we never heard of a modest American. We can allow, then, this writer to be as oracular as he pleases; we permit even the blockhead who cuts our hair to be oracular rather than contradict him. But the prophetic is a different thing altogether. From him who claims to be a great moral teacher we expect simplicity, directness, earnestness, a thorough contempt for fine phrases. Prophets have nothing to do with ivory balls, with hocus pocus.

This is the age of phrasemongers; and we have no quarrel with these as long as they are content to remain phrasemongers. The oddity, however, in these days is, that the more a man is a phrasemonger the more he has the ambition to be a prophet too. So with Kingsley, Ruskin, Tupper, and so many more. There are numerous persons in England who read Emerson, not because he is a sparkling epigrammatic writer, but because he is supposed to reveal sublime spiritual truths. They have a sort of notion that they need moral physic; but they do not want to take too much of it or to take it in a disagreeable shape. They are therefore delighted with Emerson's homeopathic globules. We are not sure that Emerson's globules do either good or harm; he may nevertheless be a quack in administering them. The Emerson philosophy is far too vague, and when it is for a moment practical it is far too prosaic. Theological dogmas having in nearly every country lost their moral power, it is moral principles themselves which must be enforced—principles lofty, principles most definite. Now here Emerson is at once condemned. He is either indefinite, or he teases us with paltry microscopic rules. We are either in a mist or have our legs tied with Lilliputian cords. In a book on the “*Conduct of Life*” we naturally expect some guidance. But guidance Emerson does not give us, or only counsel which is puerile. (For the conduct of life rules, even the best, must always be ineffectual. What we want is a grand organic doctrine, to strengthen and to impel. But Emerson would force us to alternate between a dim and dilettante Pantheism and the Stock Exchange.) According to him, you can be a Pantheistic dreamer and a Stock Exchange speculator too. Contradictions and inconsistencies abound in this, as in all Emerson's works. As the noblest natures are the most self-contradictory and inconsistent, we are not inclined to dwell on contradictions and inconsistencies, when natural utterances. But the contradictions and inconsistencies of Emerson are not natural utterances; they spring simply from his mode of composition. In his reading—discursive, curious, but by no means comprehensive—he has gathered together a huge quantity of odds and ends. These must, in some fashion or another, be used up—fitted in; but so that there may be as little trace as possible of the original owner. We do not accuse Emerson of barefaced plagiarism. An intentional plagiary he certainly is not. But the scraps from Cudworth, from Plotinus, from the Scandinavian mythology, from Oriental writers, from the most recent scientific journal, from a thousand sources, are all clamouring to be interwoven in the newest Emerson web. Hence the most singular contrasts of colour and of material. A much more famous writer than Emerson—Richter—manufactured books in the same way. But in Richter there were bursts of divine inspiration which compel us to forget how often he was a manufacturer instead of a creator. Emerson has a stock of facts, and similes, and illustrations, all waiting for an idea. If Emerson cannot catch his idea, he contrives to dispense with it; the illustrations and similes and facts seem to do without it quite as well. In reading some of our older English writers, notably Barrow, we feel as if we could expand a single page into a dozen pages, and yet furnish sufficient sustenance, so opulent and massive was the thought, so majestic were the words of these demigods. In Emerson, on the contrary, we are at a loss to discern the very presence of thought. Everything is thin, meagre, and unsubstantial. We might condense and condense, yet never arrive at aught resembling an idea; or if we did, a familiar face would at once be recognised. Not seldom, good Mr. Emerson, having nothing to say, simply twaddles. We could gather from this volume a tolerable anthology of sillinesses. Like all his countrymen, he is an interminable talker; and you cannot talk for ever without babbling a good deal of nonsense. Now, for Mr. Emerson, Stoicism is the best, and now again Epicureanism is the best; now you are to be a stalwart son of the woods, and now you are to be the most polished man of your times; now you are to make money and have every luxury that money can command, and now you are to live on water and a crust, like a hermit; now you are to concentrate all your being on one pursuit, and now you are to panoply yourself for excelling in all pursuits. This is perplexing. What are we to do, or what to believe? We miss in Emerson's writings critical acumen and impartiality; he has no sense of intellectual proportion. He names in one sentence Goethe, Hegel, Metternich, Adams, Calhoun, Guizot, Peel, Cobden, Kossuth, Rothschild, Astor, and Brunel. What a comical jumble! Why did he not add William Walker, John Heenan, and General Tom Thumb? A few years ago Mr. Emerson raised Mr. Wilkinson—a gifted man, but no Bacon—to a place beside Bacon, as if Bacons and Shakespeares were rather plentiful nowadays.

(What has helped Emerson's popularity will be fatal to his permanent reputation; literature has obviously been for him a luxury, never a discipline.) We are not justified in demanding from an author with Emerson's pretensions profound erudition, but we are right in demanding sound scholarship—knowledge accurate, ample, and catholic. (He is too much of a student, too little of a scholar.) Once he counselled an audience—to be sure it was a Manchester audience—always to read



the translations of ancient and foreign books when they could be procured, and thus be saved the bother of grammars and dictionaries. This is comfortable, but rather lazy. We doubt not that his own practice corresponds to the counsel given. The intellect has a conscience as well as the soul. With the slovenliness of the student as compared with the diligence, the solidity, the correctness, of the scholar, Mr. Emerson is somewhat deficient in intellectual conscience. Anything, however improbable, is made to do duty as a fact, provided it can be hammered into the composite structures he raises. Claverhouse—who was a gallant Scottish gentleman—dressed as well as the Scottish gentlemen of his period; let us grant that he dressed a little better: Emerson converts him into a fop. He declares, with a platitudinarian emphasis not uncommon in the book, that a man known to us only as a celebrity in politics or in trade gains largely on our esteem if we discover that he has some intellectual taste or skill; and he speaks of him whom he calls the regicide Carnot, and his sublime genius in mathematics. Now from these blundering and ridiculous words we should conclude that the principal circumstance connected with Carnot was the part that he took in the death of Louis XVI., and that his mathematical talents and acquirements were things completely subordinate. It is, however, for his scientific ability, still more than for his political importance, that Carnot will always be illustrious; and of all the events of his political career, his vote for the condemnation of the King was one of the least memorable—a vote, besides, given with the declaration that the performance of no duty had ever weighed more on his heart. Great in the mathematics, Carnot was great in military engineering, and still greater in military administration. In the early and triumphant days of the French Republic how beautiful and mighty was the shout in honour of Carnot; that it was he who had organised victory! Yet to Emerson Carnot is only the regicide Carnot; from which we conclude that Emerson has never read the life of Carnot, and is most imperfectly acquainted with the events of the French Revolution.

If a man is an eccentricity in literature, his worst book is always sure to be most to the taste of his worshippers. This work, therefore, is likely enough to be Emerson's most popular production. What is good in it will be overlooked, and its frequent and flagrant faults will kindle into rapture thousands of men and women. No evil of our times more deplorable than this idiotic idolatry of the eccentricities of literature. The literary sects are now more numerous than the religious. Formerly literature was a pantheon where every god had his place, and where for every god the pious worshipper had grateful and gushing homage. Now every literary Little Bethel deals damnation at the literary Little Bethel over the way. The chief literary Little Bethel is crowded by Macaulayites of the pure Whig stamp; but if Macaulay is the favourite fetiche De Quincey is denounced, and if De Quincey is the favourite fetiche then Macaulay is trampled in the mire. The believers in Carlyle turn with contempt from both Macaulay and De Quincey. There are those to whom Coleridge is the divinity of divinities. But the most exclusive and bigoted of superstitious disciples are those who enter the Emersonian Little Bethel. This is easily explained. An admirer of Mr. Tupper once said that there have been three great men since the beginning of the world—Solomon, Shakespeare, and Tupper. Here then you see that even in the most enthusiastic Tupperian there is a certain tolerance. But he who is convinced that Emerson is a great man can admit no one else to be great. Emerson fills all his followers with his own conceit and conceits. They are persuaded that, even if he were dead, earth would be tolerably well off, having them to illuminate it. The creatures are bores, as every one is a bore who has not enough of hospitality in his nature to welcome the godlike and the beautiful, come from what region they may. We have noted in Emerson the want of idea. We equally deplore the want of heart. He repeatedly ridicules the persons who yearn for sympathy; but we yearn for sympathy just in the degree that we lavishly pour sympathy forth. Nelson, when dying, asked Hardy to kiss him. The large, loving heart which had squandered so much affection asked a tender, fiery affection to be its chariot to immortality. Yet, of course, Nelson should have expired grim in visage, and silent, or babbling some pedantic lie of defiance to pain and death. When Garibaldi went through the hospitals he pressed his lips on the brow of the wounded. This was the best medicine; or if the grave was inevitable, it was the most sacred of seals that could be stamped on the most heroic of sacrifices for the fatherland. What contemptible weaklings were these sick men, to hunger for the most opulent and celestial consolation which their mighty chief could bestow! Without ideas, without heart, Emerson has no divine insight for the awful mysteries of human sorrow and of human pain. Glibly, briskly, pungently, he can discourse of the social evils which come to the surface through the newspapers; but before the woe and the wrong which torment humanity from generation to generation—which will torment it evermore—he is dumb: they are things too serious to be stuck on epigrams and held up to the wonderment and applause of the public. The few really earnest, truthful, salutary words in the book are in the essay on Worship. But here, as usual, falsehood, fallacy, and exaggeration abound, along with that perpetual effort to be brilliant which is Emerson's besetting and fatal weakness. If the essay on Worship is the best in the book, that on Beauty is the worst; showing how completely Emerson is in a foreign element whenever he attempts to treat a subject requiring poetical wealth and delicacy,

metaphysical depth and grasp, and symbolical interpretation. We are glad to see, from an announcement at the commencement of the volume, that Mr. Emerson derives a pecuniary benefit from this edition; we trust that this will be balm to him for whatever the critics may say that is disagreeable. (Some of the critics may manifest lenity or politeness, or kindness for Auld Lang Syne's sake; cordial praise Mr. Emerson's work will get from no honest critic; and if we prove the harshest of his judges, let us believe that it is because we are the most conscientious, fearless, and uncompromising.)

ATTICUS.

*Our English Home: its Early History and Progress; with Notes on the Introduction of Domestic Inventions.* Oxford and London: J. H. and Jas. Parker. 1860. pp. 204.

IT IS MR. RUSKIN, we believe, who maintains that as we grow wiser we shall discard past history and draw our knowledge ever fresh from contemporary documents. As at present we discern no signs of the speedy approach of this era of universal wisdom, we may perhaps be pardoned for still turning our attention at times to the past; and for believing that such studies are not altogether profitless. If grave scholars have written bulky treatises upon the form of the "strigil" or the "scaphium," without being supposed to have wasted their valuable time, why may we not try and discover what were the "Kyrmyr work" and "brissel ticks" of our forefathers. Most educated gentlemen could probably give a reasonably correct guess at the viands which would have figured on the tables of an Alcibiades or an Apicius; why, then, should we ignore cookery as practised by the Udes and Soyers of the Anglo-Saxons? We confess that our own antiquarian ardour is not so very intense that any doubts about either "Kyrmyr work" or "scaphia" would disturb our nocturnal slumbers; nor would we promise to peruse at length the lucubrations, however interesting, of some drudging goblin in the mines of antiquarianism. Two hundred pages, however, devoted to the history and progress of "Our English Home" will not be thought excessive by the most strong-minded utilitarian; and we can assure our readers that, though the writer of the little volume before us has preferred to keep his name a secret, it is not because he has written a bad book.

One impression at least the student of domestic English history will carry off with him, viz., that from a very remote period Englishmen, high and low, lived in what may—we speak of course comparatively—be styled an astonishing state of comfort. Sir Gardner Wilkinson thinks that the fact of the Egyptian cabinet-makers, even in the early era of Joseph, being sufficiently skilful to construct substantial chair-legs without bars betokens a high state of domestic comfort among that ancient people. We have, however, even stronger proofs than the fact of chair-legs being made without bars that our ancestors lived in very considerable comfort. This nearly all foreign visitors seem to have allowed. They found the islanders rude, selfish, and intractable, but admired their independence and substantial mode of living. London too, even at a very remote period, was considered worth looking at by the foreign visitor, Pius II., who visited England about the year 1430, calls the metropolis in his commentaries "ditissimas Londonias." The same voracious Pontiff regrets the shortness of his stay in London, because it prevented his going to the village where men are born with tails. Even the bewildered Frenchman who, three centuries after, wandered about London wondering why he was followed by boys who called him by the cabalistic term "son babitch," and who in the account of his travels spoke very harshly of the "brutal islanders," seemed quite of Blucher's after-born opinion, that London was a splendid place for a sack.

In reading the details of the domestic economy of the past, we are inclined to wonder that our ancestors paid so little attention to the bed. "My lady's bower" in the days of chivalry was, of course, embellished with all the luxuries of art:

The bower-window was in itself a charming relief to the dull monotony of the grey castle walls; it usually overlooked some "pleasant playing place," and around the lattice fair hands enticed the rose and honeysuckle. Even the Norman damsels of the twelfth century, before glass was introduced into our English home, had a taste for the beautiful, and would adorn their chamber windows by trailing flowers and vines over the lattice. This pleasing custom long continued; and Lydgate speaks of windows having pretty

Vynettes runnyng in the casements.

Flower-pots as a window decoration were introduced in the fifteenth century; they were filled with herbs, and intended as much for perfuming the chamber as for ornament. Henry VII. was liberal in rewarding those who brought him gifts of potted herbs, and gave enormous sums for pots of basil and sweet-smelling thyme.

Nevertheless "my lady's bower" and the ordinary bedchamber, if a place which seldom contained any beds could be so called, were very different things.

It is evident that during the early period of the middle ages the sleeping accommodations were extremely meagre. The hall was often the principal dormitory; and as the beds were mere bags of straw, which were emptied in the morning, and re-filled with fresh litter at night, they were easily removed. In the time of King John, the nobles who waited upon the queen were to be honourably served, as became their estate, and to sleep at night in the hall. As there was ample space in this apartment, it was seldom thought necessary to construct separate accommodation for the female portion of the domestics, who were few compared with the number of male retainers; it is to be feared, from the frequent hints, and sometimes the still broader allusions of the *trouvères*, that this custom led to much immorality in the household. Even when bed-chambers were constructed, they were of a most temporary character; the magnificence displayed in the baronial hall was not upheld in the more private apartments of home; the splendid pageantry of the great chamber was designed

rather to impress the world with the resources and power of the feudal lord, than for the gratification of personal luxury. As the baron left the seat of cloth of gold, the storied walls, and fretted porch, he passed to an apartment little superior to a cowshed. In the thirteenth century the sleeping chambers attached to the palaces of Henry III. were mere rough erections of timber, and separated from the great hall by a pent-house, or covered passage of the same material. On the marriage of Elizabeth, daughter of Edward I., boards and iron were sent to Harwich to erect chambers for the household of the Duchess of Brabant and the Earl of Holland.

The writer tells us little or nothing about pillows. Admirers of Latimer will probably recollect that the stout old prelate (himself a yeoman's son) tells us that in his days a substantial yeoman was content with a billet of wood for a pillow.

The ducking or cucking stool, though not an ornament of the interior of the English Home, seems to have been of considerable use outside of it. Those persons who take an interest in the cases now pending between Mesdemoiselles Kemp and Ebbon and the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, will perhaps like to know that Cole the antiquary, in his extracts from proceedings in the Vice-Chancellor's Court at Cambridge, speaks of several women being ducked at Cambridge by order of that high functionary. It does not appear, however, that these females had erred otherwise than by being guilty of scolding.

Our forefathers do not appear to have been altogether guiltless of adulteration. The royal brewer at Eltham (temp. Henry III.) is enjoined to put neither brimstone *nor* hops into the ale. The taste for the sweet, glutinous, well-spiced liquor then in vogue disliked the bitter hop as well as brimstone. Beer, however, has been made without hops much later than the fifteenth century; as we have heard of a modern handbook, written by an ingenious tapster named Jackson, in which brewers are informed how they may make beer without malt or hops at all. Brimstone, after all, is not, when taken in moderation, poison—at least, Mrs. Squeers did not in her experiments find it so. We can scarcely say as much for the compound of green vitriol, alum, and salt, which forms the famous cauliflower head so much admired by modern ale and porter drinkers.

With regard to their salt-cellars, our ancestors seem to have agreed with the Roman poet who remarked:

Vivitur parvo bene cui patrum,  
Splendet in mensi tenui salinum.

In ancient times one of the most important articles on the table was the salt-cellar.

Loke your salte be whyte, clene and dry,  
And the stande for your salte made of ivory.

But it was often made of gold, frequently of silver, and sometimes fashioned in strange devices. Edward III. had a salt enamelled all over with baboons and little birds. Edmund, Earl of March, left, in 1380, to his son and daughter each a silver salt in the shape of a dog. In an illuminated manuscript in the British Museum there are representations of salt-cellars in the form of a chariot or waggon, on four wheels, for the convenience of passing them down the table. Among the plate belonging to Mercers' Hall, there was a large salt resembling the White Tower of London. Until a late period it was the especial ornament of the table. Those among the plate of Henry and Elizabeth were very beautiful. Charles I. had a salt-cellar of gold, richly enamelled, supported by the quaint figure of an old woman: it was purchased, at the dispersion of the royal furniture, by Mr. Shirley. The peculiar notions prevalent respecting the efficacy of salt caused the "saller" to be looked upon with reverence, and many a curious old custom was observed in reference to it. Many never helped themselves to a portion without throwing a pinch over the left shoulder; others ejaculated a blessing as they laid it on their trencher; it was thought most unlucky to spill it, and to help another to salt was sadly ominous of evil. The great salt-cellar which was placed midway on the table formed a boundary of distinction: all seated between it and the head of the table were the honoured and distinguished guests, whilst those of inferior rank were seated below it. Our ancestors sometimes placed their guests below the salt in order to mortify them. Salts inferior in size and material were placed on the side tables, but the same gradations of rank were there observed. When Richard Cœur-de-Lion took the lion's heart into the hall of the King of Almaine, he found—

The king at meete, sat on dees,  
With dukes and erls prowde in pres,  
The sallar on the table stood.

And when the Saracens were feasted,—

They were set at side tables,  
Salt was set on.

We learn that as late as the year 1752 the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton sat at the upper end of the table and ate off the same plate.

The name of the writer of this modest, painstaking little volume is unknown to us; we can assure him, however, that in our opinion his book is not one of the composition of which any one, be he who he may, need feel ashamed.

*The Scottish Nation.* Parts VI., VII., VIII., IX., &c. Edited by Mr. WILLIAM ANDERSON. (Fullarton and Co., Edinburgh, London, and Dublin.)—In a former number of the CRITIC, a year or two ago, we noticed very favourably the first parts of this interesting, elaborate, and meritorious production. We have pleasure in testifying that it continues to progress with spirit, and to be conducted with much care and intelligence. Mr. Anderson has taken great pains in collecting information, and his writing is clear, simple, and correct. The work is in general written in an impartial spirit, although in some instances he has devoted too much space to writers of comparatively little note, and has done but scant justice to some far superior men. In his account of Sir William Drummond, for instance, he takes very slight notice of his ablest work, "Academical Questions"—a book highly commended both by Byron and Shelley, and which for acuteness, energy, and eloquence, ranks among metaphysical treatises close beside Fichte's "Destination of Man." It remains, unfortunately, a torso, but it is a Herculean one. The value of this work, "The Scottish Nation," is not, however, so much literary as it is antiquarian. The author has dug deep into the records of the past, and his *resumé* of the

origin, history, and ramifications of Scottish families is quite unrivalled, and serves to fill up an important desideratum in our literature. We cordially recommend this excellent and in some points indispensable book to our readers.

*Ensign Sopht's Illustrated Volunteer Almanack for 1861.* (Edinburgh: W. P. Nimmo. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. pp. 48.)—A specimen of Scotch wit, *à propos*, or rather at the expense, of the volunteer movement. Neither the jokes nor the illustrations, however, are much beyond the average of the common comic publications of the day.

*Smash: A Sketch of the Times, Past, Present, and again to Come.* (Houlston and Wright. pp. 37.)—A rather wild, but very earnest satirical remonstrance against the commercial principles of the day. The author in his satiric *faror* has evidently added to the *mutthoi* of antiquity those fine old English institutions, British commercial honour, merchant princes, words as good as bonds, and the like.

*Noble Traits in Kingly Men; or, Pictures and Anecdotes of European History, with a Bird's-eye View of the Grandeur Movements and their Leaders.* (James Hogg and Sons. pp. 282.)—A useful, well-written, commendable book, in the point of view from which it is written—a point of view, be it however said, which we do not agree with. The intention of the writer is to explain the action which certain men have had upon the affairs of the world at particular crises. We believe that it is the crises that made the men, and not the men the crises; that it was the Reformation that made Luther, and not Luther the Reformation. As we said before, however, the book is well written, and contains a great deal of historical information very agreeably communicated.

We have also received: *The Journal of the Statistical Society of London.*—*Proceedings of the Royal Astronomical Society.*—*Examination for Bishoprics and other Dignities of the Church of England.* (G. Manwaring.)—*A Lecture on the Life, Genius, and Poetry of William Cowper,* delivered by Dr. J. M. Pollock, to the Pupils of Catterick Academy. (Hamilton, Adams, and Co.)—*Bronchitic and Peptic Asthma; their successful Treatment.* By W. McLeod, M.D. (Simpkin and Marshall.)—*The Family Friend: Christmas 1860.*—*Rees's Improved Diary and Almanack for 1861.* (C. J. and A. Penny.)—A pamphlet *On the Organisation of the Navy.* By Rear-Admiral Sir J. W. Grey, K.C.B. (J. Ridgway.)—A pamphlet entitled *British Policy in China, Italy for the Italians, and China for the Chinese: a Letter to Lord John Russell.* By John Scarth. (Smith, Elder, and Co.)

#### ILLUSTRATED CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

MESSRS. LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, AND ROBERTS have issued another very sumptuous Christmas book, entitled *Lyra Germanica: Hymns for the Sundays and Chief Festivals of the Christian Year.* Translated from the German by CATHERINE WINKWORTH; with illustrations by and engraved under the superintendence of JOHN LEIGHTON, F.S.A.—It is a significant intimation of the flight of time that this splendid edition of Miss Winkworth's volume is dedicated to the Chevalier Bunsen, from whose "Versuch eines allgemeinen Gesang- und Gebetbuch" (published in 1833) its contents are selected. While artist and typographer have been lavishing the treasures of their art upon the work, the genial and accomplished scholar has passed away, and Miss Winkworth's graceful dedication is addressed but to a shade. Those who have already appreciated the accuracy and good taste with which Miss Winkworth has rendered the sacred poetry of German literature, will not need any observations in her praise. The true spirit of the originals seems ever to be caught, and a true piety breathes through the words of antique quaintness in which they are appropriately clothed. The illustrations by Mr. Leighton are designed with admirable taste, the style being in perfect keeping, both with the subjects of the poetry and the school to which they belong. The general finish of the book is exquisite.

Messrs. Arthur Hall, Virtue, and Co. have published in a collected form *The Book of South Wales, the Wye, and the Coast*, by Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall, the contents of which have already appeared, divided into separate papers, in the pages of the *Art Journal*. This noble volume makes a very fitting companion or pendant to *The Book of the Thames*, by the same authors. The beautiful scenery of South Wales and the Wye is admirably rendered, both in a literary and a pictorial sense, by the pens of Mr. and Mrs. Hall, and the pencils of Messrs. Harding, Birket Foster, and others. In their modest preface, the authors declare that it has been their object "to act as a Companion-Guide to this district—a district in many ways peculiar, and offering large inducements to the tourist in search either of the instructive or the picturesque, or that happy mingling of both, which our islands so liberally supply; and which may render a Home Tour far more productive of true happiness than can result from any tour to any part of the Continent, without the drawbacks to which the Continental traveller is perpetually subjected. The text of the volume is interesting throughout; and in spite of the objection which has been raised to what is held to be too much sentimentality in the literature of touring, we respect Mrs. Hall none the less for the exquisite skill with which she weaves into her husband's more business-like narratives of routes, hotels, antiquities, and legends, those tender little touches of personal adventure, those kindly incidents illustrative of human feeling, with which she can so cunningly reach the sympathetic chords of every feeling heart. Hard facts may be very good things; but we hope it will only be when beauty is no longer loved in the world and flowers cease to attract, that such writers as Mrs. Hall will lose their popularity.

*The Dog Crusoe: a Tale of the Western Prairies*, by R. M. BALLANTYNE (T. Nelson and Sons); and *My First Voyage to the Southern Seas*, by W. H. G. KINGSTON (by the same publishers), are two handsome volumes, full of adventure and narratives of natural wonders, such as are ever welcome to adventurous boys, and such as both these authors have established reputations for writing. The illustrations in chromolithography are not, perhaps, the best possible specimens of the art, seeing that the register might have been better kept; but they offer an agreeable variety to the black and white of common illustrations.



## EDUCATION, THE DRAMA, MUSIC, ART, SCIENCE, &amp;c.

## EDUCATION.

*A Compendium of Universal History, from the Earliest Period to the Year 1859. With Questions for Examination.* Translated from the Twenty-seventh Edition of the German Original by CHARLES THEOMARTYR STAFFORD. Fourth Edition. Edited by MRS. PERCY SINNETT. London: Longmans. pp. 283.

THE POPULARITY OF THIS ADMIRABLE SYNOPSIS of universal history both in this country and in Germany needs no explanation. Brief, yet sufficient, terse and clear in language, Herr Stafford's "Compendium" is the best possible book to put into the young beginner's hands. The present edition reflects credit upon its editress for the care with which it has been prepared.

*Partie Française du Guide à la Traduction de l'Anglais en Français.* Par LÉON CONTANSEAU. (Longmans. pp. 176.)—*Guide to French Translation.* By LÉON CONTANSEAU. (Longmans. pp. 206.)—With these two very useful little class-books, M. Contanseau has supplied a want in educational literature. They furnish useful models of translation from one language into another, and enable the pupil to form a ready and accurate style upon the best models. The selected exercises are well chosen from authors of known reputation, and afford the best possible opportunities for becoming familiar with the various idiomatic niceties with which both languages abound.

PROFESSOR AYTOUN was on Tuesday elected Honorary President of the Associated Societies of the University of Edinburgh. The numbers at the close of the poll were: Professor Aytoun, 177; Mr. Thackeray, 77; Mr. Ruskin, 58.

The day of the winter speeches at Merchant Taylors' School, technically called the Doctors' Day, was celebrated on Tuesday. At the conclusion of the examination, the Master of the Company (Mr. Gordon), the Wardens, the Examiners, Archdeacon Browne, and Dr. Maine were introduced to the school by the Head Master, the Rev. Dr. Hessey, at two o'clock. A variety of speeches were then delivered, according to the usual programme. Many of the characters, in particular that of *Lord Chatham*, by Mr. Hall; of the *Queen*, in "Richard III.," by Mr. Dermer; of *Syrus*, in the "Adelphi," by Mr. Traill; and of the interlocutors in the French scene, were remarkably well sustained. Dr. Hessey finished the proceedings by reading a list of the scholars who had done well during the half-year, and by a few words of encouragement to the scholars. The school then broke up till Tuesday, January 15.

An appeal has been heard before the Lords Justices in the case of Storie's University Gift to the Wakefield Free Grammar School. A dispute arose about the construction to be put on the terms of the scheme, which provided that "the scholars to whom exhibitions were to be given should be selected out of boys who should have been three years at Wakefield Free Grammar School." In June 1859, Mr. Joseph Westmoreland, who was a native of the town of Wakefield, but who had left the school five years before the election, was elected; and this proceeding was opposed by Mr. Fitzherbert Astley Cave, who had been a scholar at the school for three years before the election, but was a non-native. The Master of the Rolls had decided in favour of Mr. Westmoreland's appointment; but the Lords Justices thought that the appointment was against the terms of the scheme, yet it could not be disturbed on account of the time that had elapsed. The costs of all parties, however, were ordered to be paid out of the fund.

The new National Schools for St. Giles's parish, London, were opened on Wednesday, under the presidency of Lord John Russell. The building, which is largely in the Lombardic style of architecture, is situated at the north-east end of Endell-street, and reaches nearly to Broad-street. The elevation in Broad-street is 76 feet in length, and in Endell-street 55 feet 6 inches. The height of the elevation from the street level to the roof is 86 feet. The basement is the playground for the scholars. The building contains three large schoolrooms on three different floors, with classrooms adjoining. The ground floor is for infants; the first floor for the residences of the teachers; the second the girls' school; and the third the boys'—the three supplying accommodation for 1500 scholars. The structure is composed chiefly of red and yellow bricks, which, with the different shapes of the windows on each floor, the steep towering roof, the peculiar construction of the gables, the arrangement of the chimneys, and other characteristics of the building, utile and ornamental, make it not only the most imposing edifice in this formerly degraded and notorious part of the district, but perhaps the best modern specimen of school architecture with which London is provided. It should also be mentioned that the entrance to the girls' and boys' departments are distinct, each division of the schools being complete in itself. The fittings of the schools are constructed on a plan which renders them readily available for either desks or seats for the schoolroom, or seats and tables for tea-meetings and festive occasions. As the name indicates, the building is the property of the parish of St. Giles's. The architect is Edward M. Barry, Esq.

The Council of Legal Education have approved the following rules for the public examination of students for the Bar in Hilary Term next: An examination will be held in Hilary Term next, to which a student of any of the Inns of Court, who is desirous of becoming a candidate for a studentship or honours, or of obtaining a certificate of fitness for being called to the Bar, will be admissible. Each student proposing to submit himself for examination will be required to enter his name at the treasurer's office of the Inn of Court to which he belongs, on or before

Tuesday, the 1st of January next, and he will further be required to state in writing whether his object in offering himself for examination is to compete for a studentship or other honourable distinction, or whether he is merely desirous of obtaining a certificate preliminary to a call to the Bar. The examination will commence on Tuesday, the 8th of January next, and will be continued on the Wednesday and Thursday following. It will take place in the Benchers' Reading-room of Lincoln's-inn, and the doors will be closed ten minutes after the time appointed for the commencement of the examination. The examination, by printed questions, will be conducted in the following order: Tuesday, January 8, at half-past 9 a.m., on Constitutional Law and Legal History; and in the afternoon, at half-past 1, on Equity. Wednesday, January 9, at half-past 9 a.m., on Common Law; in the afternoon, at half-past 1, on the Law of Real Property, &c. Thursday, Jan. 10, at half-past nine a.m. on Jurisprudence, and the Civil Law: in the afternoon at half-past one, a paper will be given to the students, including questions bearing upon all the foregoing subjects of examination. The oral examination will be conducted in the same order, during the same hours, and on the same subjects, as those already marked out for the examination by printed questions, except that on Thursday afternoon there will be no oral examination. The oral examination of each student will be conducted apart from other students, and the character of that examination will vary according as the student is a candidate for honours or a studentship, or desires simply to obtain a certificate. The oral examination will be founded on books mentioned, regard being had, however, to the particular object with a view to which the student presents himself for examination. In determining the question whether a student has passed the examination in such a manner as to entitle him to be called to the bar, the examiners will principally have regard to the general knowledge of law and jurisprudence which he has displayed. A student may present himself at any number of examinations until he shall have obtained a certificate. Any student who shall obtain a certificate may present himself a second time for examination as a candidate for the studentship, but only at one of the three examinations immediately succeeding that at which he shall have obtained such certificate; provided that if any student so presenting himself shall not succeed in obtaining the studentship his name shall not appear in the list. Students who have kept more than eleven terms shall not be admitted to an examination for the studentship.

The total number of scholars at Eton this Christmas is 820, which is precisely the same number as at election 1860—a number never at any former period equalled. The lowest number for the last 250 years of which we have any record was in 1732, when there were only 212 scholars at Eton, Dr. George being Head Master. The well-remembered trio of 777 in 1846, Dr. Hawtrey holding sway as Head Master, marked the highest number of the school up to the last two years, when the increase has been remarkable. Dr. Goodford became Head Master in 1853, when the number on the school list was 613; and we give the numbers from that time to the present to show the gradual rise of the school up to its present prosperity: 1854, 602; 1855, 614; 1856, 606; 1857, 744; 1858, 758; 1859, 803; 1860, 820. It is a curious coincidence that in the decade of years ending 1856 there should be again three equal numbers (666). We believe the enlargement of the school will be commenced in the Midsummer vacation. Phillpotts, K.S., who stood eighth in the sixth form at election, is now the captain; he has been sent up for "good" seven times; Cobbold, K.S., second to Phillpotts, sent up for "good" nine times; Austen-Leigh, K.S., sent up for "good" 15 times; Durnford, ma., K.S., ditto 15 times, and has gained the first and second divisions' Task prize, Christmas 1859; Churton, K.S., obtained the Theme prize, election 1860, and Declaration prize, Christmas 1860; Daman, ma., K.S., four times, and gained the Tomlin prize, 1860. Cameron, K.S., as well as the four first named, has been sent up for "good" since they have been in the Head Master's division; Wilson, K.S., sent up for "good" seven times; Young, K.S., eight times; Follett, ma., Tomlin prize, 1859. Lord Boringdon obtained the Prince Consort's second German prize, 1860; Mr. Carrington, ma., obtained the Prince Consort's second French prize, 1860. Puller, ma., obtained assistant-masters' mathematical prize, 1858; Prince Consort's extra French prize, 1858; second French prize, 1859, and the first French prize, 1860. Fremantle obtained the Prince Consort's first French prize, 1859. Willett obtained the Prince Consort's first German and extra French prize, 1860. Donkin, ma., took the assistant-masters' mathematical prize, 1860, bracketed with Collier, who also took a similar prize. Arkwright took the Prince Consort's extra French prize, 1859.

Oxford.—Mr. Arnold, late assistant to Dr. Wesley, organist of Winchester Cathedral, has been appointed organist of New College.

The following gentlemen were on Thursday week elected Exhibitioners of Jesus College: Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Ellis, Commoners of Jesus College, and Mr. Brigstocke, of Pembroke.

Mr. Edward Townson Churton, Commoner of Oriel College, and Mr. William Wood, from Market Bosworth School, have been elected Scholars of Oriel. Mr. Powell, Commoner of Oriel, has been elected Exhibitioner of the college.

The electors to the Vinerian Law Scholarships have notified to the Vice-Chancellor that they have elected Mr. William Holding, B.A., Fellow of St. John's College, to a Scholarship.

Congregations will be holden for the purpose of granting graces and conferring degrees, on the following days in the ensuing term, viz.: January—Monday, the 14th; February—Thursday, the 7th, Thursday, the 21st; March—Thursday, the 7th, Saturday, the 23rd. Candidates for degrees are required to enter their names in a book, kept for that purpose, at the Vice-Chancellor's house, on or before the day preceding the day of Congregation.

There will be holden, at Christ Church, on Saturday, February the 23rd, an election to three Junior Studentships, whereof one will be adjudged to the candidate who shows greatest proficiency in physical science. These studentships will be of the value of 75*l.* per annum, exclusive of rooms, and will be tenable for five years. Any one will be admissible as a candidate who has not exceeded his eighth term from matriculation. Candidates for Classical Studentships must call upon the Dean, with certificates of baptism (and, if members of the University, of standing), and of good character, on Monday, February the 18th, at 10 a.m. Candidates for the Physical Science Studentship must call, with the same documents, on Monday, February the 11th, at a.m.

The Examiners appointed by the Trustees under Dr. Radcliffe's will have elected Mr. Reginald Southey, of Christ Church, nephew of the late Poet Laureate, to the vacant Fellowship on this foundation. The Fellowships are now given on competitive examination in subjects connected with medicine. The examination in every subject is practical as well as on paper. The annual value is at least 200*l.*, tenable for three years from the day of election, and no longer. The Fellowship to become vacant if any Fellow shall spend more than one year and six months in the whole within the United Kingdom. Mr. Southey, in Michaelmas Term 1857, was placed in the first class in the School of Natural Science.

*Cambridge.*—The Council of the Senate report to the Senate that they have received a communication from Professor Challis, in which he expresses his desire that some arrangement may be made by the University, by which he may be released from those duties which have been attached to the Plumian Professorship by grace of the Senate, viz., the duties of superintending the Observatory, and of taking, reducing, and publishing observations. The Council, therefore, beg leave to recommend to the Senate that a Syndicate be appointed to consider the best mode of acceding to the desire which has been expressed by the Professor, and of making provision for the future superintendence of the Observatory; and that they report to the Senate before the division of the Easter Term 1861.

The Lodging-house Syndicate report to the Senate that applications are frequently made to them, after the first third of a Term has elapsed, for permission to be granted (under authority of grace of the Senate, 12th Feb. 1857), to persons *in statu pupillari* to reside in the town in their own or in hired houses, or with their relations or others, under special circumstances. Now, though it is clear that the Syndicate are empowered to grant such permission prospectively, it is doubtful whether they have power to do so retrospectively; and consequently it is doubtful whether that part of a Term, which has elapsed before the permission of the Syndicate has been granted, can be reckoned as kept by a person *in statu pupillari* under these special circumstances. The Syndicate, therefore, beg leave to recommend to the Senate that authority should be given to the Syndicate to extend their permission, in such cases, backwards so far as to include the whole of the current Term in which such permission is applied for, and granted, but no further backwards.

The Vice-Chancellor has given notice that there will be an examination of candidates for the Browne Scholarship, lately held by Elias Robert Horton, of St. Peter's College, commencing on Monday, January 28, 1861, at nine o'clock. Any undergraduate may be a candidate for the said Scholarship, provided he be not of more than three years' standing from the time of his first residence in the University. The names of candidates are to be made known to the Vice-Chancellor by their respective tutors not later than the Monday next before the commencement of the examination.

The examination of candidates who are not members of the University commenced on Tuesday the 11th. In Cambridge it was conducted in the Arts School, as usual, the local Examiner being the Rev. W. F. Witts, Fellow of King's College. There is an increase in the number of candidates here, from 17 juniors and 3 seniors last year, to 24 juniors and 11 seniors this year; but the aggregate number of candidates is considerably smaller, as will be seen by a tabular statement which we subjoin:

1859.		1860.		1859.		1860.	
Jun.	Sen.	Jun.	Sen.	Jun.	Sen.	Jun.	Sen.
Birmingham.....	50	9		London.....	66	14	40
Brighton.....	32	15	19	6	Northampton.....	14	8
Bristol.....	51	7	24	7	Norwich.....	14	2
Cambridge.....	17	3	24	11	Plymouth.....	45	8
Exeter.....	31	18	28	16	Sheffield.....		24
Grantham.....	13	1					
Liverpool.....	64	10	58	17			
						397	90
						284	96

The Examiners at the various centres were as follows: Brighton—Professor Ellicott; Bristol—Mr. Roberts, Magdalene; Cambridge—Mr. Witts, King's; Exeter—Mr. Roby, St. John's; Liverpool—Mr. Campion, Queen's, and Mr. Porter, St. Peter's; London—Mr. Burn, Trinity; Northampton—Mr. Luard, Trinity; Norwich—Mr. Phear, Emmanuel; Plymouth—Mr. Chalker, Emmanuel; Sheffield—Mr. Du Port, Caius. We are indebted to Mr. Potts, the obliging hon. secretary of the Cambridge local committee, for the following analysis of the candidates who were examined at Cambridge:

2 from Grammar School, Bury St. Edmunds.	1 from Grammar School, Louth.
1 „ Perse Grammar School, Cambridge.	2 „ Grammar School, Grantham.
1 „ Cambrian House School, Ryde, Isle of Wight.	1 „ The King's School, Warwick.
1 „ Private Tuition, Cambridge-shire.	6 „ Llandaff House School, Cambridge.
1 „ Grammar School, Halstead.	2 „ Grammar School, Ripon.
1 „ Middle-Class School, Wisbeach.	2 „ Cowper's House School, Huntingdon.
1 „ Grammar School, Hingham.	5 „ High School, Bishop Stortford.
	7 „ The Classical and Mathematical Academy, Biggleswade.
	1 „ National School, St. Ives.

The numbers of Students who declined the examination in Scripture, &c., in the years 1858, 1859, and 1860 respectively, were as follows: 1858, 11; 1859, 7; 1860, 11.

## MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

**ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.**—An ante-Christmas week is usually an uninteresting one in the strictly dramatic and lyrical world. It resembles the lull that precedes the storm. The new opera, however, has been drawing large attendances from the first night of representation until now, and bids fair for still greater success to come. The new pantomime, entitled "Harlequin Blue Beard; or, Britannia and the Fairy Hope," is an entertainment of such magnitude that it must displace "Bianca" while the fever heat for holiday amusements rages.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL.**—Mr. Leslie and his choir inaugurated a new season on Friday evening, the 14th inst. The removal from Long Acre to this more fashionable locality was a necessity, brought about by the yet incomplete state of St. Martin's Hall. With a less extended area of orchestra, the vocalists appeared to greater advantage than hitherto; not a single note was lost. More precise, delicate, and beautiful part-singing might be sought for in vain. To testify their loyalty, the choir commenced the sixth season with the National Anthem as arranged by Mr. Leslie, and sang it to perfection. The glees and madrigals, which form the staple materials of gratification at these séances, were contrasted by two instrumental performances for pianoforte and violoncello, Madame and Sig. Piatti being the artistes. A sonata duo for the above instruments was first essayed. This composition bore the affix of Professor W. Sterndale Bennett, evidently one of his early productions. The other piece was an air and variations by Mendelssohn. The latter appeared to charm the most, although neither seemed exactly to hit the taste of the auditory. Nearly all the vocal pieces were received with considerable fervour, and in two or three instances it rose to an altitude so enthusiastic that the favourite authors were represented twice over. Among the distinguished were Henry Smart in "Lullaby the winds are sighing;" Dr. Calcott, "Once upon my cheek he said the roses grew;" Webbe, "When winds breathe soft;" and Mr. Leslie, "Welcome spring." The Hall was fully and fashionably attended.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—During the past week there has been no lack of operations on musical instruments, small and great, of nearly all sorts; but the tunes selected have been chiefly of a bazaar character.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL.**—A short but diversified programme was issued for the sixth Monday Popular Concert. The directors change their tactics according as circumstances suggest a necessity for so doing. It matters little certainly, if the music be good, who the authors of it are. No one, we are inclined to think, could dispute the quality of the pieces set apart for the evening of the 17th; the audience was larger than usual, and the concert was not only sat out, but evidently enjoyed. Mendelssohn's quartet in E minor, the first item in the bill, claimed the most marked attention. To a sensitive and appreciating listener, the half-hour occupied in performance must have afforded more than ordinary delight. The E minor is one of Mendelssohn's truly great productions; grand in conception, lofty and passionate in character. In the andante and scherzo may be discovered prodigious bursts of fancy, gleams of sunshine which ever and anon break through the gloomy expanse incidental to the prevalence of the minor key. The final movement, presto, suggests misery and despair with as much force as it is in the province of sounds to depict human passions and feelings. Magnificently performed. A sonata in E flat, for pianoforte, by Steibelt, and played by Miss Arabella Goddard, ranked among the novelties of the evening. This composer was once as popular in France and England as in his native country; perhaps more so. Of late years his name has been obscured by "a cloud of witnesses" to a better school. The sonata in E flat is reckoned among the best of his pianoforte productions, and has obtained an additional notoriety from the fact of its having been dedicated to Mme. Buonaparte. A sonata in F major by Haydn for pianoforte and violin (Miss Arabella Goddard and M. Sainton) is a comparatively slender affair in these days of more advanced instrumentalism. Beethoven's quartet in A (Op. 18), which was placed at the foot of the programme, always commands attention from the abundant outpourings of melody that characterise it. With M. Sainton, Herr Ries, M. Schreurs, and Sig. Piatti for its exponents, it could not be otherwise than thoroughly well played. Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Weiss were the vocalists; the great tenor, being in fine voice, sang "Adelaida" in a style to warrant the assertion that "none but himself can be his parallel."

## NEW MUSIC.

"Hurrah for the brave Volunteers." The new patriotic song and march, written and composed by E. C. CROGER, in honour of the national movement; humbly dedicated to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and all the British Volunteers. (Thomas Croger.)—Much as the rifle movement is admired by all true patriots, and commendably as it is carried on by the youth of this country, we question whether the public and the various corps are not becoming sick of the musical effusions and rhyming epistles which are being every day dedicated to them. Mr. Croger, evidently a very young author, champions the cause in the two-fold capacity of musician and poet. Hazardous attempt! We hardly think that the heroes to whom his effusions are especially addressed will feel themselves much flattered by the strains of their laureate, of which the first verse is a fair specimen:

Hurrah, hurrah! brave volunteers! thou wilt protect thy right!  
Hurrah, hurrah! brave volunteers! thou'rt ready for the fight!  
Thou'st offered to protect thy homes and tender lov'd ones dear;  
Thou'lt nobly sacrifice thyself to keep their hearts from fear.



The music matches, being in many places equally defiant of grammatical rule, and streaked with progressions too intolerable to be listened to.

*We welcome thee back to thy native shore.* Music and words by E. C. CROGER. (Thomas Croger).—This we are informed from the title is to be sung "at all public and private rejoicings." The poetry is beneath criticism. In the first page troops of false relations are introduced, which certainly produce startling effects, but are nevertheless frightfully unmusical. (See bars 12 to 15.)

*Merry Christmas Time: Song.* Written and composed by E. C. CROGER, and dedicated to all Classes of Society. (Thomas Croger).—If any particular season of the year is more calculated than another to set the poetic soul on fire, one would think that Christmas time would do it. We cannot, however, obtain the smallest degree of warmth from this song. The melody, too, is extremely commonplace, while the accompaniments evince a lack of sufficient elementary knowledge to give proper expression to the ideas intended to be conveyed.

*Evening Chimes: Song.* Dedicated to Miss Rosa Willis. Words by C. W.; music by J. W. (Royal Musical Repository, Bond-street).—The materials from which far too many songs are made up are, like phrases in language, common property, open to everybody, and of which few scruple to avail themselves. These evening chimes ring out now and then very familiar notes.

*Two Four part Songs, with Pianoforte Accompaniment ad lib.* Composed and inscribed to the Denmark-place Choral Society, by JAMES SAMPSON. (William Sprague).—Two productions, very limited in extent, but appropriately set to words by Mr. Macdonald and the Rev. C. Kingsley.

#### MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

THE "ERA" (always well-informed upon theatrical matters) gives an account of the various Christmas novelties now in preparation at the different theatres for "Boxing Night." One fact which we are inclined to regard as a healthy symptom rather than otherwise is the decline of burlesque in the public favour and the restoration of old-fashioned Pantomime—a species of entertainment which, heightened as it is by the beautiful scenery and stage effects which the appliances of modern mechanism have enabled the managers to apply to it, is decidedly the most popular among the juveniles, who are, after all, the real persons to be consulted. Another observation which we have to make is not quite so congratulatory in its character, and it is that we regret to see that the supply of writing (such as it is) is so small in comparison with the demand. This winter two authors, Messrs. Byron and E. L. Blanchard, supply three theatres apiece, and, highly as we estimate the powers of both these gentlemen, we cannot but regard the fact as indicative of a poverty of talent in authorship, in quantity as well as in quality. Taking the *Era* for our guide, we subjoin a list of the various Christmas novelties to be expected at the different theatres.

HER MAJESTY'S.—A pantomime on the story of "Tom Thumb," by Mr. E. L. Blanchard.

This is the first time that a pantomime has ever been produced at the great opera-house of London, and we cannot but think that the experiment is dictated by very questionable taste.

COVENT GARDEN.—A pantomime, by Mr. J. V. Bridgman, on the story of "Bluebeard."

HAYMARKET.—A pantomime, by Mr. Buckstone, on the nursery legend of "Ladybird, Fly away Home."

PRINCESS'S.—A pantomime, by Mr. H. J. Byron, on "Robinson Crusoe."

ADELPHI.—A burlesque, by Mr. Byron, on "Bluebeard."

DRURY LANE.—A pantomime, by Mr. E. L. Blanchard, on "Peter Wilkins."

LYCEUM.—A burlesque by Mr. Falconer.

THE OLYMPIC.—An extravaganza by two of our most popular dramatists, and founded on a favourite melodrama.

THE STRAND.—An extravaganza, by Mr. Byron, on "Cinderella."

ST. JAMES'S.—A burlesque, by Mr. William Brough, on "a my thological subject."

SADLER'S WELLS.—A pantomime on "Siabed the Sailor."

ASTLEY'S.—A hippo-pantomime, by Mr. T. L. Greenwood, on "Giocosa and Percinet."

It will be seen that the young theatre-goers have abundance of choice.

The nomination for the two King's Scholarships at the Royal Academy of Music, vacant at this time of the year, took place on Monday, the 17th instant. The Board of Examiners consisted of Mr. Charles Lucas, chairman; Mr. John Goss, Mr. Henry Blagrove, Mr. G. A. Macfarren, Mr. W. H. Holmes, Mr. Frank R. Cox, and Mr. Walter C. Macfarren. The number of candidates examined was 25—9 young gentlemen and 16 young ladies. The following were elected scholars:—Miss A. Zimmermann and Master John Hill.

Mr. Deulin, the pantomimist, who has for many years played the part of Harlequin and "Gent" in the pantomimes at Drury Lane Theatre, died suddenly after a rehearsal of the forthcoming pantomime at that theatre. The cause of his death is supposed to have been heart disease.

On Wednesday an action was tried in the Court of Exchequer, in which Mr. E. May was the plaintiff and Mr. E. T. Smith the defendant. The action was on a contract entered into between the parties, under which the defendant had contracted to employ the wife of the plaintiff (better known to the public as Mlle. Jenny Bauer), to sing at Her Majesty's Theatre, at a salary of fifteen guineas a week. The plaintiff stated that he was Clerk to the Commissioners of Police, and was well acquainted with Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith had addressed him a note beginning "My dear Ned," and proposing to engage his wife at Her Majesty's Theatre. Mr. Smith also wrote in the following terms:

Business is business, although friendship cemented. Sims Reeves is so delighted with the new opera, he foregoes the opera he intended opening in. It is a grand, very grand, thing for a prima donna to appear in, and such a part, so suitable to Jenny! Of course, I tell you that they want me to engage Sherrington for it. She is dying to come from Brussels. I say Jenny Bauer. Now let me know salary for the season—October to March, with short interval; and if it succeeds, how much then. First contract, friendship; second contract, business.

In consequence of this the plaintiff entered into an agreement for his wife. Smith then said: "I have one act of the opera. It is very beautiful; come round and look at it." Plaintiff said: "It is ridiculous to ask me,

as I know so little about music; almost as little as you do yourself." Smith said: "I ought to know something about it, as I dropped £10,000 last season." After all, however, the part of *Maid Marian* was given to Mme. Lemmens-Sherrington, and the plaintiff, considering that substitution to be a breach of contract, commenced the action accordingly. Smith had paid 47l. 5s. into court—three weeks' salary under the contract; and as it appeared that the contract contained no stipulation that the plaintiff's wife should sing in the opera of "Robin Hood," the action was held to be untenable, and the plaintiff was nonsuited. The moral of this is that Mr. Smith's contracts are not to be interpreted by the light of his conversations.

At the Birmingham Festival, which will be held next year, it has been resolved that an extra concert shall be given in lieu of the ball with which the festival generally terminates. The band is already engaged for the last week in August.

Professor Sterndale Bennett is busy upon a new oratorio to be brought out at the Leeds festival next year.

We hear that the far-famed Italian Opera band feel extremely sore at being compelled to give up their long-standing engagements at the Philharmonic forthwith. No wonder, for they have contributed largely towards the popularity that the society has attained. In choosing the lesser of two evils they found it politic to submit to the decree of Messrs. Gye, Costa, and Co.

#### ART AND ARTISTS.

THE Art-Union of London has issued its engraving, to an impression of which every subscriber of the current year is entitled, in return for his subscription. It is by Mr. J. T. Willmore, A.R.A., after one of the noblest Turners in the national collection, "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage." It is a very free translation into coherent prose of the artist's poetic dream of mountain, stream, and wood, all bathed in the light of the sweet south. The figures in the foreground are (as usual) made out with exaggerated distinctness, quite false to the general effect of the original picture. The general treatment is mechanical in the last degree. Still, however much may be lost in the process of transmission, much remains which gives the present, as all engravings after Turner, a power and mystery which the engravings after no other master can have.

On Thursday, the 10th January, the annual general meeting of the "Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts" will be held, and the Society's prize medals will be distributed.

A public conversazione is to take place at the South Kensington Museum on Saturday evening, January 12th, for the benefit of the Lambeth School of Art.

The last of the series of cartoons by Kaulbach, for the frescoes of the new museum at Berlin, is now nearly finished. The theme is Modern Progress, with the Reformation as the central and principal group.

On the 10th inst. the Royal Academy made its award of prizes for the year to its students. No student from "the Life" appeared with sufficient claims to challenge the gold medal. Five silver ones were awarded, of which one student, Mr. T. R. Watson, engrossed three, for Architectural and Perspective drawings, and a specimen of "sciography," or shaded drawing. Mr. J. T. Hart received one for a drawing, and Mr. Chas. J. T. Smith for a model, from the antique.

The last sending-in day for the exhibition in Pali-mall of the Photographic Society is the 27th inst.

Soon after the opening of the Photographic Exhibition, in January, the Photographic Society will hold a *soirée* in the large hall of King's College.

Mr. Morton Edwards has executed a bust of Madame Csillag, the prima donna, a good likeness and a fair work of art.

A bust of Bessel, the German astronomer, from the hand of Herr Siemering, is to take its place among other celebrities on the exterior of Königsberg University, at the cost of the Prussian Government.

Models for the intended statue to Frederick William III. of Prussia, which is to form a pendant to that to the Great Frederick by Rauch, have been exhibited at Berlin, and have excited general dissatisfaction.

The statue of Kant is at last to be inaugurated at Königsberg. Funds for the pedestal, &c. had for a long time been wanting, but are at last being found by the Provincial Diet.

Mr. T. J. Hill opens on the 31st inst. an exhibition, in Old-street, City-road, of architectural, ornamental, perspective, and other drawings executed by the pupils in his classes.

At the Architectural Museum Mr. Wm. White, on the 9th January, will commence the course of lectures to be delivered this season by one on the interesting subject of Polychrome; Mr. White putting in a plea for the same.

The Architectural Association, at its meeting on the 7th inst., resumed a discussion on that interminable theme for controversy just now among architects, of "Architectural Examinations." The meeting resolved that such examinations should be voluntary on the part of students, and should be limited to subjects bearing directly on architectural practice.

Government intends restoring Linlithgow Palace, so far as external appearance goes, to its condition in 1745, before its destruction by fire. It is to be roofed, and those portions of its walls, turrets, and battlements which were then thrown down, re-erected. Part of the Palace is to be fitted for the accommodation of the Sheriff's Court.

*Appropos* of the temporary Exhibition of Ancient and Modern French Painters, got together through the liberal help of the collectors by M. Francis Petit, in the Boulevard des Italiens, Paris, the *Revue Germanique* of this month has some pointed remarks on the characteristics of the French school. They are marked by a candour not universal among French writers:—"Whenever I hear any one speak of a French school of painting the doubt arises in my mind whether there ever was at any period such a school. France has produced painters, and eminent painters, but she has never had what Italy, Holland, and Spain have had—a school of painting in the true sense of the word. . . . There are no truly and essentially French painters, it appears to me, but the Watteaus, the Bouchers, the Paters, the Lancret's—in a word, the school of gallantry

uttering itself through the fiction of a conventional pastoral. 'Vive la bagatelle!' is the motto of the small group really deserving to be called the French school. . . . Not but that a certain unity may be detected amid all this diversity of aptitude, of origin, and of tendency: the genius of France is there, creating true links between these dissimilar works. What especially struck me in these carefully selected pictures was their elegance, their finish, their polish of conception, and, if I may so speak, their *savoir-vivre*. Violence, excess, are the product of Romanticism; in painting, as in the other arts, they are, in France, a foreign importation rather than native to the soil. It is possible—and, indeed, I am quite willing to admit it is so—that, in losing its hold upon those ideas of elegance and moderation, painting has become more expressive among us; that she has gained both in depth and truth; but she has also lost, not seldom, two very precious things—balance and tact. Nowadays, certain pictures seem to clamour to be looked at. Just as there are authors who *will*, at any price, be read, so are there painters, and those not a few, who are determined to take attention by storm. They are far more anxious to astonish than to attract, to surprise than to charm. We might describe our exhibitions as places where every one strikes his drum with all his might, striving to out-do his neighbour, and to take possession of the somewhat long ears of the crowd. Painting, like literature, has become a brawler. However, in both directions a happy reaction is beginning to be perceived; perhaps we shall return to moderation without losing force, and combine with brilliancy the honest simplicity, the patient and laborious discretion of genuine talent. Our ancestors had a certain sense of propriety even in the midst of licence; Watteau and Boucher witness the fact. Their pictures chat; true drawing-room pictures they never shout or argue. But it cannot be said that by eschewing noisy tones, violent oppositions, distorted forms, the school has formed many painters. Its elegance only conceals poverty of conception."

## SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS.

### MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETIES.

**SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.**—Dec. 13; John Bruce, Esq., Vice-President, in the chair. Macdermott's translation of Viollet-le-Duc's Essay on the Military Architecture of the Middle Ages, recently published by Mr. Parker, of Oxford, was among the book-presents of the evening. Much learned light is here thrown on the subject, which begins with the fifth century and the Visigoths, and ends with Vauban. Mr. Edward William Brabrook was elected a Fellow. Three photographs, giving views of the Hindu Temple of Martund, or the Sun, on the plains above Islamabad, in Kashmir, were presented by Mr. Ouvry, the treasurer. Mr. Carritt exhibited and presented impressions from two seals of Great Grimsby, taken in gutta percha by Mr. Ready, of the British Museum. A curious double box of iron fret-work, lined with oak, was exhibited by the Rev. Mr. Pigot. Nothing certain was given as to its date; but the style of the fretted ornament would seem to fix it somewhere in the second half of the sixteenth century. A drawing of two coffin lids bearing crosses, from Berdon Priory, Essex, was exhibited by Mr. Franks, who also read a report of some researches he had lately made there. Mr. Franks afterwards exhibited a set of seven ancient fruit trenchers in his possession. They are thin pieces of beech or pear wood, with smooth surface, and oblong in shape, and are very prettily designed with figures and posy inscriptions delicately painted in oil colours. The following are the figure subjects represented. 1. A blind man carrying a cripple. 2. A woman standing on a globe, holding a torch in one hand, her other hand placed on the head of a beggar. 3. Two men mutually pointing to the mote in each other's eye. 4. Christ between Martha and Mary. 5. Two groups of emblematical figures of Pax and Justitia. 6. Group, with Truth naked, holding a book. 7. Small figures of Peace, Plenty, Poverty, Pride, and a Lawyer. Objects of this kind had been supposed to have been used in games; but it is now established that they were plates for dessert. The period assigned to the specimens is about the time of James I. The Rev. Mr. Hugo exhibited an iron dagger-blade, a knife-handle of wood riveted to iron, an iron dart-head, and a stone celt, all dredged out of the Thames near Hampton Court, in the present year. Mr. Bruce communicated some particulars of Oliver Cromwell, gathered in the progress of calendaring the State Papers, showing, among some other minor facts regarding him, that Oliver Cromwell, in the matter of his differences with Mr. Barnard, at Huntingdon, about the new charter for the town, had been sent for to London by the Council, and had been detained there five days.

**BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.**—Dec. 12; George Godwin, F.R.S., F.S.A., Vice-Pres., in the chair. The Rev. S. F. Maynard, B.A., of Midsomer Norton, was elected an Associate. Mr. Wills exhibited a brass spur of the time of Charles I., and the silver matrix of a seal, bearing a view of a castle or some foreign fortress. Mr. Syer Cuming exhibited two *pseudo* antiques—one a matrix of jet or shale; the other a terra cotta cameo. They were pretended to have been found in a grave in Lincolnshire. Mr. Franks also exhibited a matrix of jet, purchased at Cambridge, unquestionably an imposition. Mr. Pettigrew laid upon the table the impression of a seal sent by Mr. Mogg. It is the seal of Richard Duke of Gloucester, as Admiral of England and Earl of Dorset and Somerset. Mr. P. read a paper on the Early Naval History of England; determined the appointment of Richard in the 2 and 11 Edward IV.; and fixed the execution of the seal between 1471 and 1475. The seal is a remarkably fine one, presenting a one-masted ship with full sail, emblazoned with the royal arms and the admiral's flag supported by a greyhound in the aftercastle, whilst the forecastle had a cresset for holding a light or combustibles. The paper will be printed, with illustrations of this and other Lord High Admirals' seals. Mr. Syer Cuming read a paper on the use of tubes and hollow bricks in ancient buildings, and illustrated his subject with various specimens. The society adjourned over to the 9th of January 1861.

**ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.**—Nov. 17; Col. Sykes, M.P., in the chair. Osmond de Beauvoir Priaux, Esq., read a paper on Pliny's account of the Singhalese embassy to Claudius. From the little attention this

embassy seems to have excited, and the fact that Pliny alone has noticed it, Mr. Priaux surmised that it must have reached Rome when some other matters occupied the public mind, in the latter and more troubled years of Claudius's life; and because the ambassador rather exaggerated the extravagant opinions with regard to Ceylon then current, he concluded that they must have represented, not any native sovereign, but the Jaffna Raja, whose subjects were confined to the western extremity of the island—Tamil settlers, who knew nothing of its size and resources, and who could not, therefore, rectify the traditions they brought with them from India. *Hippuros* he identified, after Lassen, with Kudra Male, the "Horse-mount," and *Palisamundus*, as the Greek pronunciation of "Palisimanta"—the "Head of the Holy Land." The *Palaeogondi* of Megasthenes Mr. Priaux explained, after Schwanbeck, by the Sanscrit "Paligānus;" but did not, as Schwanbeck did, take *Pali* in its Buddhist sense, but gave it what Lassen asserts is its primary meaning, that of "terminus," "limit;" and *Paligānus* then stands for "Men of the Border." The elective, constitutional monarchy, of which no trace is to be found in the Singhalese books, might be thought to have existed in Jaffna; and he cited in evidence the *Mahawanso's* account of the Tamil conquests, the condition and character of the people, and the absence of all great monuments in this part of the country. The strange introduction of the *Seres*, in Pliny's description, Mr. Priaux accounted for by the fact that at this time, as may be seen from Pliny and Pomponius Mela, Rome was full of the peculiar mode of barter which obtained among this people, living beyond the Ganga and Imaan mountains. Nothing, then, was more natural than that when the Romans heard the Singhalese ambassadors tell of a race seated beyond the Mahawelli Ganga, and the Malaya, who observed similar customs, and whom Sir Emerson Tennent has identified with the still existing Veddehs, they should rush to the conclusion that they were the *Seres*. The other evidently erroneous statements contained in Pliny's narrative, as they cannot be accounted for, must be laid to the interpreter's imperfect knowledge of the language. On the society's table was laid a large number of presents to the library, among which two works deserve an especial notice: "De Morgan's Algebra," and "Herschell's Astronomy," translated into Chinese under the superintendence of Mr. A. Wylie, and recently printed at Shanghai.

### MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

THURS. ... Royal Inst. 3. Professor Faraday, "On the Chemical History of a Candle."  
Philosophical 8.  
SAT. ... Royal Inst. 3. Professor Faraday, "On the Chemical History of a Candle."

## MISCELLANEA.

**THE Mechanics' Magazine** points out several advantages in the new money. The first in order of these advantages is assuredly the diminished size of the bronze pieces as compared with the copper money soon to become extinct. Every person must, at some time or other, have experienced the inconvenience of having a "pocket full of coppers." Somehow it is impossible to avoid occasionally getting an accumulation of these specimens of former Mintages, and then a natural anxiety arises to get rid of them. Heavy, unwholesome, and unsavoury as the old copper coins were, they were, after all, but tokens of value, and there was no compensating good therefore for the nuisance of carrying them about one. The new bronze coinage constitutes an extension of the token system; and, whereas the old coins were intrinsically of only half their nominal value, their bronze successors are intrinsically worth but one-fourth their nominal and negotiable value. In two directions the public thus benefit by the reform. The cost of manufacture will be lessened, and the Mint will require a smaller annual sum at the hands of her Majesty's Faithful Commons for carrying on the coinage than has heretofore been asked for and obtained. In short, the remodelling of the copper coinage will pay for itself, and leave a handsome margin of profit to be handed over to the public account. The copper coins at present in circulation equal in weight, in round numbers, 6000 tons, and in number 500,000,000. An equal weight of bronze metal will, by the present division of the lb. weight in 48, 80, and 160 pence, half-pence, and farthings respectively, yield something approaching 1,000,000,000 pieces of money, or double the number of pieces, of double the negotiable value, from the same weight of metal as was used for the copper coinage. The economy of the new arrangement is therefore as apparent as its convenience, and it will be matter for gratulation when it is fully accomplished. Another improvement visible in the bronze coinage is comprised in its having the current value of each individual coin imprinted on the reverse side. We have long advocated this plan in reference to the whole British coinage, and we especially suggested it in the formation of the new money. It should not be necessary for any person to have to inquire the worth of a coin. The coin itself should give testimony thereto, and in this particular instance we are glad to find that the Government has adopted the suggestion. Of the durability of the bronze no one who has witnessed the processes of converting it into coin at her Majesty's Mint can have the smallest doubt. Although, as our readers well know, the mixture consists of ninety-five parts of copper, four parts of tin, and one part of zinc, yet it is of so obstinate a character as frequently to split into fragments in the course of rolling, and to require frequent and long annealings before it will receive perfect impressions from the dies. The compression between these latter in the act of striking hardens the discs of metal in such a way as to make them, in comparison with pure copper money, everlasting. They may, indeed, be termed unwearable coins. It is certain that their appearance will rather improve than deteriorate by age, and very soon oxydation will affect those parts of their surfaces which do not come into rubbing contact with table and counter in such a way as to form an agreeable contrast to those parts which are exposed to abrasion, and thus give the coins the appearance of antique bronze castings.

On Wednesday evening M. Louis Blanc delivered his highly popular lecture upon "Some Mysterious Personages in France during the last Century," at the Mechanics' Institution, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, to a large and enthusiastic audience.



# THE BOOKSELLERS' RECORD

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#### PLANT, BUSINESSES, &c.

**TO PRINTERS, BOOKSELLERS, and** STATIONERS.—To be DISPOSED OF, in one of the chief towns of the iron districts of South Wales, an excellent PRINTING OFFICE (with iron and wood presses, and the type nearly all new), binders' presses and tools, books, stationery, &c. This is truly an opportunity not to be lost sight of.—Apply by letter to M. S. EVANS, High-street, Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorganshire.

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#### MISCELLANEOUS.

On January 1st, 1861, will be published, price Five Shillings, No. XXIV. of the

**JOURNAL of SACRED LITERATURE** and BIBLICAL RECORD. Edited by the Rev. HENRY BURGESS, LL.D., Ph.D., Curate of Clifton Heynes, Member of the Royal Society of Literature, Translator from the Syriac of the "Festal Letters of St. Athanasius" and the "Metrical Hymns of Ephraim Syrus," and Editor of the CRITICAL JOURNAL.

Advertisements and Bills should be sent not later than December 24th.

London: JOHN CROCKFORD, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

### THE BOOKSELLERS' RECORD.

OUR publishing friends evidently reckon upon a reading as well as a merry Christmas, to judge from the supply of solid or striking books with which they have furnished the community. It is the week before Christmas that produces Dr. Inglesby's Complete View of the Shakspeare Controversy, much the most elaborate work yet issued on the subject, and "complete" in every sense of the word. One of the chief events of the publishing season was to be the issue of Dr. Davis's Carthage and her Remains; and, appearing as the work does just at this moment, it must figure as a valuable *pièce de résistance* in our Christmas bill of literary fare. In biography, always a favourite, flourishing, and prolific department, we have Mr. Walter Thornbury's British Artists, from Hogarth to Turner; Ways and Words of Men of Letters, by the Rev. J. Pycroft, the author of the popular and amusing Twenty-five Years in the Church; Mr. Hepworth Dixon's Personal History of Lord Bacon; and the Rev. A. A. Bonar's Memoir of the Rev. D. Sandeman, missionary to China. In history there is a solitary contribution—the new work of Mr. T. Adolphus Trollope, Paul the Pope and Paul the Friar, a story of an interdict, and of which Paul V. and Paul the historian of the Council of Trent are the heroes. The veteran Lord Brougham's Treatise on the British Constitution, long announced, has made its appearance this week. The literature of home travel has been enriched by Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall's Book of South Wales; while Mrs. Meredith tells of Australian life in her new volume, "Over the Straits;" Dr. Godelet offers his exhaustive work, "Bermuda;" and Mr. Horace Marryat narrates his experiences of Northern Europe in "A Residence in Jutland, the Danish Provinces, and Copenhagen." In religion we have to chronicle the appearance of the first volume of the late Dr. Wardlaw's Posthumous Sermons, and an English translation of Madame de Gasparin's "The Near and the Heavenly Horizons," which was first introduced to the notice of our reading public by an appreciative criticism in *Macmillan's Magazine*. In poetry, a second volume of the Legends and Lyrics of the daughter of Barry Cornwall, Miss Adelaide Procter, and the Worn Wedding-Ring, and other Poems, by Mr. W. C. Bennett, are the only contributions which this Christmas makes to serious minstrelsy. Among new editions we note a third of Sir Bernard Burke's Family Romance a second of Mr. Marshman's biography of the heroic Havelock, and of Vol. II. of Lord Dundonald's Autobiography; a third of the late curious little book, Mr. Heiton's Castles of Edinburgh; an eighth of the Sermons of the late Mr. Robertson of Brighton; and a seventh of that "standard" work, Donaldson's Theatre of the Greeks.

We do not quite agree with our well-informed and sensible contemporary, *The Publishers' Circular*, in some of its comments on the cases of "Mayhew versus Maxwell," referred to in our last publication. After correctly explaining the law as regards property in articles contributed to periodicals, our contemporary proceeds to say: "Such is the law, but whether a wise one seems doubtful; for it practically brings matters to a dead-lock, vesting the right to republish during the first twenty-eight years in nobody. Some of the most interesting essays of Lord Macaulay were contributed to magazines like *Knight's Quarterly*, which were soon out of print and forgotten; yet, according to the law, no person could, till lately, have reproduced them." That is to say, Lord Macaulay did not choose to have his juvenile effusions reproduced during his lifetime; and certainly any law which under such circumstances would have sanctioned the reproduction cannot, it seems to us, be desirable. The law, as it stands, appears to us equitable and useful, requiring the consent of both parties, publisher and author, to the reproduction of literary matter contributed to a periodical. We perfectly coincide, however, with the closing remarks of our contemporary in "Mayhew v. Maxwell:" "In justice to our publishers we may observe that, although the position of both parties is exactly the same—neither they nor their contributors having any power to reprint, or any just claim upon the author to forego his rights—instances of permission granted to authors to reprint are so common as to be regarded almost as a matter of course, while the case of similar favour on the other side is almost unknown."

Except in the way of Christmas books, the promises of our French friends this week are more striking than their performances. The long-talked-of Life of Julius Cæsar, by no less an author than his Imperial Majesty Napoleon III. is, we are positively assured, in the press, and will be published about the middle of January. George Sand is to prefix a "study" on Garibaldi to a new volume from the prolific pen of Alexandre Dumas, "The Garibaldians, Letters on the Revolution in Sicily and Naples," about to be issued by Michel Levy. The same publisher has issued the letters and remains of the late lamented Alexis de Tocqueville, edited by his friend, Gustave de Beaumont, and which we formerly announced as in preparation. The Paris publications of the week include an account of Newfoundland by a French diplomatist, Count A. de Gobineau; a pamphlet against usury by Alexandre Weill; and a translation into French prose of four of his own operas by Richard Wagner, of Music-of-the-future-celebrity; a second edition of the third volume of Guizot's Memoirs; a résumé of the laws affecting printing, publishing, and literary property, by M. Jules Delalain, President of the Cercle de la Librairie; and a history (by an *employé* of the establishment, M. Alfred Franklin), of the Bibliothèque Mazarine, one of those district public libraries which in Paris relieve the pressure on the Bibliothèque Impériale, and which are so much wanted in London. *Apropos* of the latter works, the Cour Impériale of Paris has just decided that the purchaser in good faith of a work stolen from a public library must restore it without compensation. A. M. Schlesinger, a Paris bookseller, had bought at Strasburg, at a public sale, a book which had been stolen from the Mazarine, though at what date could not be discovered. The bookseller offered to restore the work on

being paid what he had given for it. The French Minister of Public Instruction, however, was peremptory, and the *Cour Impériale* has decided in favour of the Minister, after an inferior court had acknowledged the innocent purchaser's claim to compensation.

The American publishers have been busy preparing their Christmas books, and Messrs. Ticknor, Fields, and Co., of Boston, make a "feature" of the announcement that they have secured the advance proof-sheets of Captain Mayne Reid's new book, "Bruin, or the Grand Bear Hunt." It is, we suppose, with a view to obtain an exclusive American copyright, that the following, as "author's note," is added to the intimation: "Captain Reid acknowledges with pleasure the assistance of an American author, the results of whose labours he has been enabled kindly to incorporate with his own in the story of 'Bruin; or, the Grand Bear Hunt.'" Among recent reprints of English works are Miss Yonge's "Hopes and Fears," and Miss Coulton's "From Haytime to Hopping." Messrs. Mason Brothers, of New York, were to publish on the 5th inst. the completion of Mr. Parton's elaborate Life of Andrew Jackson, known to readers of the *Critic*, and another valuable contribution to the historical biography of the States, the Life and Times of Philip Schuyler, by Mr. Benson J. Lossing. The mania for genealogy and genealogical works, which we formerly referred to as rife in the States, is now making such way, that a proposal has been gravely broached for the compilation of an American — Domsday Book!

MESSRS. A. AND C. BLACK will complete, next month, the publication of their new illustrated edition of the Waverley Novels in forty-eight volumes. BESIDES continuing his "Travels in the County of Middlesex," Mr. George Augustus Sala will contribute to No. 11. of *Temple Bar* the first instalment of a new novel, "The Seven Sons of Mammon."

THE MESSRS BLACKWOOD are about to publish "The Campaign of Garibaldi in the Two Sicilies," a personal narrative by Captain C. T. Forbes, R.N. Report speaks highly of its interest.

OUR LEARNED FRIEND *Notes and Queries* comes out, like his more vivacious contemporaries, with a Christmas number, full of Christmas lore appropriate to the season, and at once amusing and instructive.

A WORK ON IRON, by that eminent industrialist, Mr. William Fairbairn, of Manchester, is in the press, and will be published next year by Messrs. A. and C. Black, of Edinburgh.

MESSRS. CHAPMAN AND HALL announce for immediate publication "The Threshold of Chemistry, by C. W. Heaton," and a "History of England, by A. F. Foster, for the use of schools and young persons."

THE ELEGANT AND ACCEPTABLE "Choice Thoughts from Shakespeare," which we alluded to last week as just published by the Messrs. Whittaker, is compiled by Mr. L. C. Gent, of Manchester, a gentleman well known to "the Trade" in town and country.

IN ADDITION to the new penny daily metropolitan journal which we formerly announced as in contemplation by Mr. Stiff, rumour speaks of another, to be conducted by Mr. Alexander Russell, the able editor of the *Scotsman*.

A NEW AND ORIGINAL WORK, by the Rev. George Rawlinson, the translator of Herodotus, and Bampton Lecturer for 1859, is in preparation by the Messrs. Longman. It will be entitled "Christianity and Heathenism," and will consist of nine sermons recently preached before the University of Oxford.

THE "PICTURES OF OLD ENGLAND," the new work of Dr. Pauli, well-known such by valuable contributions to English History, as the Life of King Alfred, &c., &c., is to be published in an English translation by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. The translator is Mr. E. C. Otte, to whom we owe the version of Humboldt's "Cosmos," published by Mr. Bohn in his Standard Library.

THE SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE LEAGUE issued on the 12th inst. a new volume by Professor Miller, the celebrated surgeon of Edinburgh, entitled "Nephalism, the True Temperance of Scripture, Science, and Experience." They announce that 3500 copies have been already sold. The same body have issued this month a tract by the Rev. Dr. Guthrie, of Edinburgh, "A Word in Season;" and of this, we understand, no fewer than 200,000 have been sold already.

THE MANY ADMIRERS of the late lamented Hugh Miller will hear with pleasure that Messrs. A. and C. Black, of Edinburgh, have in preparation an unpublished work from his eloquent and graphic pen. We understand, too, that his "Footprints of the Creator" has been for some time out of print, and that a new edition of it, carefully revised by the widow of the author, is to be issued by the same publishers.

THE SECOND VOLUME of Dr. Vaughan's elaborate work, "Revolutions in English History," is in the press, and will be published, like its predecessor, by Messrs. J. W. Parker and Son. The new volume is to be entitled "Revolutions in Religion," and will present the great phases of English history under the Tudors, opening with a sketch of Henry VIII. and Wolsey, and closing with a view of England under Elizabeth.

WHILE MR. HENRY KINGSLEY commences his new tale, "Ravenshoe," in the January number of *Macmillan*, the Honourable Mrs. Norton makes her debut in the same periodical, with "The Herald Star, a Christmas Poem," and a prose article, in the form of a Letter to the Publisher, "Books of Gossip: Sheridan and his Biographer." By birth a Sheridan, Mrs. Norton has been for some time occupied with the composition of a work on the biography of that famous family, which is to be published by the Messrs. Macmillan.

IT MAY INTEREST (says the "Town and Table-talker" of the *Illustrated News of the World*) some of our readers to know that the article in the last number of the *Westminster Review* on Russia was written by Mr. Harrison, of the London Library, and that on the Antiquity of the Human Race by Dr. Carpenter. Mr. Harrison, we believe, formerly resided in Russia. [Mr. Harrison is, we believe, the author of a work descriptive of his Residence in Russia.]

SECRETARYSHIP OF THE SCOTCH BIBLE BOARD.—This office, vacant by the death of the Rev. Professor Robertson, is, we believe, to be filled by the Rev. Sir Henry Wellwood Moncreiff. The appointment, we have no doubt, will be regarded as most fitting and satisfactory, on the grounds both of Sir Henry's personal character and qualifications, and of his position as head of a family long, honourably, and conspicuously connected with Church affairs in Scotland.—*Scotsman*.

MESSRS. BRADBURY AND EVANS have in the press a work with the merits of which the public is already partly acquainted, and which in its new form, with the interesting additions to be expected, is sure of a general welcome, on account both of its authorship and its subject. It is to be entitled "The Prince of Wales in Canada and the United States," and is by Mr. N. A. Woods, the *Times* special correspondent during his Royal Highness's Transatlantic tour. Mr. Woods, it will be remembered, first became known to fame as the excellent Crimean correspondent of the *Morning Herald*.

WITH REGARD TO MR. THACKERAY'S NEW STORY we may hazard some guess which perhaps will not prove to be far from the truth. We think it very probable that the story will open with a scene between our old friends Arthur Pendennis, Mrs. Pendennis, and Major Pendennis, with the famous brown curls of that famous old wig; and that these personages will be discussing the case of our hero Philip, who is, according to the title, to be hereafter helped, robbed, and passed by, in his journey through life. Young Philip may perhaps be the unloved son of Dr. Firmin, the celebrated physician of Old Parr-street, and the friend of Arthur Pendennis at Greyfriars' School; and it may be that Arthur Pendennis himself will narrate the whole history. But these are of course mere shadows of surmises, in which we can hardly expect cautious readers to put faith.—*Publishers' Circular*.

THAT EXCELLENT INSTITUTION, the Post-office Library and Literary Association, founded not long ago for the recreation and instruction of the "men of letters" at St. Martin's-le-Grand—in other words, the employees of the General Post Office—is just giving a new sign of youthful vigour. The committee announce that, with the sanction and approval of the Postmaster-General, they have made arrangements for the delivery of a course of lectures to the members of the association and their friends, between the commencement of January and the end of May next. Mr. Anthony Trollope; Mr. Hughes (the author of "Tom Brown's School-days," &c.); Mr. G. H. Lewes (author of the "Biographical History of Philosophy," "Sea-side Studies," &c.); Mr. George Grossmith; Mr. T. A. Trollope (author of "The Girlhood of Catherine de Medici," "A Decade of Italian Women," &c. &c.); Mr. West; and Mr. Seudamore, have consented to take part in the course. The first lecture will be delivered in the Returned Letter Room of the General Post Office, on Friday the 4th of January, at 8 p. m., when Mr. Anthony Trollope, the celebrated novelist, will inaugurate the course by a lecture on an excellently-chosen subject, "The Civil Service as a Profession." The Committee have made arrangements for the issue of tickets for the course, on very moderate terms, and they anticipate being able to issue a small number of tickets for single lectures. The proceeds will be applied towards the provision of furniture and fittings for a larger reading-room, and for the extension of the library.

THE NAME OF CUTHBERT BEDE is familiar to the public principally in connection with his humorous works and characteristic sketches, but he has also been for some years known as a writer of a graver class of articles, chiefly archaeological, in periodicals devoted to that section of literature. Mr. Bede is about to make his appearance as the contributor of a volume to this graver department of literature.

"Glencreggan, or a Highland Home in Cantyre," is to be the title of his new work for publication, with illustrations by the author. Cantyre is almost a *terra incognita*; for, owing probably to its being somewhat out of the beaten track of tourists, this Land's-End of Scotland is scarcely mentioned in the topographical works and guide-books. Yet Cantyre is full of interest. It was the original seat of the Scottish monarchy, and was almost the first part of Scotland where Christianity took root. Its chief town was the capital of the Scottish kingdom, centuries before Edinburgh was in existence; and here St. Columba's tutor, and then St. Columba himself, preached the Gospel, before it had been heard at Iona, or in any other part of the Western Highlands and Islands. The author has been at pains to collect a large body of information, statistical and archaeological, as well as a number of curious and interesting legends connected with this highland territory of the Lords of the Isles. The sketches, both pen and pencil, will illustrate the wild and picturesque features of the shores of the Atlantic—the quieter characteristics of the moors and glens of the inland country—the dress, manners, customs, sports, and employments of the inhabitants, as well as their towns, villages, castles, and cottage dwellings, and scenes and incidents connected with the author's journey to and fro. In short, a full and informing sketch of the history, antiquities, and scenery of the peninsula will be found in the forthcoming work.

OPENING OF MR. MUDIE'S NEW HALL.—On Monday evening Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Mudie received a large number of literary and artistic friends on the occasion of the opening of the new hall of his famous library in New Oxford-street. The company may be said to have included the representatives of all classes of literature, science, and art. Among those present were Sir Leopold McClintock, Mr. R. M. Milnes, M.P., Mr. Isaac Butt, Q.C., Judge Haliburton; Messrs. Cook (of Albemarle-street), Charles Knight, H. G. Bohn, George Routledge, Williams, J. Forster, T. Hughes, J. C. Motley, G. H. Lewes, Anthony Trollope, S. Lucas, Augustus Sala, Shirley Brooks, Hepworth Dixon, G. Cruikshank, Professor Masson, the venerable Mr. Tooke, Mrs. Charles Mackay, John Chapman, J. G. Wilkinson; the Revs. Dr. Cumming, T. Binney, Dr. Halley, B. Brown, W. Foster, James Martineau; Misses Emily Faithful, Isa Craig, Geraldine Jewsbury; Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Dallas, Mr. and Mrs. Howitt, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Smiles, Mr. and Mrs. Espinasse, &c., &c. The walls were decorated with a variety of pictures, the property of Mr. Mudie, among which we may mention "Toothache in the Middle Ages," by H. S. Marks; "Venice as it was," and "Venice as it is," by Carl Werner, both splendid water-colour pictures, &c. There were also placed in the niches small statues of Oliver Cromwell, by Leifchild; Foley's beautiful statue of Oliver Goldsmith; Woolner's "Tennyson," and "Tancred and Clorinda," a charming subject, by Schwanthaler. The vocalists engaged were Miss Palmer, Miss Eliza Hughes, Signor Nappi, Messrs. Aspa and Kenny. In the centre of the hall were exhibited on a circular dais a large number of splendid photographs of classical remains, of buildings, landscapes, &c., and among the not least interesting objects were a number of charming statuettes, &c., in terra cotta by Bezzi, chiefly copied from the antique, but many of them original. The hall is a very beautiful structure. The architect is Mr. William Trehearne. Its size is 65 feet by 45 feet. The height is 45 feet from the ground line, and the order of the architecture the Ionic, which is so beautifully adapted to such buildings. There is a central iron staircase to a commodious basement. The principal cornice is supported by Ionic columns, springing from which is a most elegant lantern, divided by pilasters and circular-headed window; the roof being formed of transverse mouldings, and spaces being filled in with ground glass. A well-constructed gallery round the building affords every facility for the arrangement of the books, &c.

AMERICA.—DEATH OF A PRINTER.—At South Bend, Indiana, on the 20th instant, Benjamin Swaim, aged 31, late of the firm of Scobell and Swaim, of this city, died of hemorrhage of the lungs. Mr. Swaim was literally a journeyman printer, having been, from choice, a traveller from the completion of his apprenticeship to the day of his death. He was born in North Carolina, where his parents were widely known and respected. Some twelve years since he came to New York, and was employed as a compositor in the office of the *Tribune*; but when the first overland route to California was opened, the novelty of that perilous journey captivated his fancy, and he travelled over the Rocky Mountains to San Francisco, where he remained about two years. Returning to New York, he at once began a tour through the West and South, reaching New Orleans, having paid his way as a printer, sometimes at "the case" and sometimes with the pen. When he again returned to New York, our city would seem to have presented few attractions for him, since he at once took passage for Liverpool, and commenced the tour of England and Scotland—in the mean time commu-



niciating happy descriptive letters to the *Printer* of this city, as well as to journals in the South and West, with whose conductors he had established pleasant relations. Some months since, Mr. Swaim returned to New York and entered into business with Mr. Scobell, as above, and continued in the office until some three weeks since, when the scourge of consumption warned him to depart for the home of his parents, who had moved to South Bend. He arrived, says a letter which he wrote the day previous to his death, "in season to vote for Old Abe," and died the best-known journeyman printer, perhaps, in North America.—*New York Tribune*. [Mr. Swaim was, before his return to New York, employed as a compositor in our establishment, and enjoyed the reputation of being an excellent workman and amiable man.—ED. B. R.]

**THE NEW YORK ASSOCIATED PRESS AND ITS EUROPEAN NEWS ARRANGEMENTS.**—The following paragraph from the American journals shows that extended efforts are being made by the press of New York for the more speedy dissemination on that side of the Atlantic of the news from Europe: "Arrangements are being perfected by the Associated Press to obtain news, after the 1st of November, from all inward-bound steamers and sailing packets, by the employment of news yachts and carrier pigeons, at Fire Island, Montauk Point, and the Long Island telegraph, thus securing all important European news and marine intelligence one day in advance of arrival."

"**THE CHARACTER OF CHRIST**" is the title of a small and elegantly-printed volume about to be published by C. Scribner, from the pen of Dr. Horace Bushnell. It forms a portion of his "Nature and the Supernatural," but is a complete treatise in itself, and has been so much admired that its production in a separate form will gratify many who desire an unexceptionable little volume for presents, &c. A substantial new work on "Christian Nurture," by Dr. Bushnell, will also shortly appear, his former book on that subject being so much altered and enlarged as to bear little resemblance to the forthcoming treatise.—*New York Tribune*.

**TELEGRAPHING THE SCRIPTURES**—AN EDITOR'S RUSE.—The enterprise of the *New York Herald* in all matters relative to the Prince of Wales has been most surprising. As an illustration of it, take the following story, which I believe is entirely true, and well known to the press of New York. The Prince was about to visit Niagara Falls, and all the New York papers were alike anxious to give an early report of his visit, descriptive of how he liked the Falls, how the Falls looked when irradiated by the presence of Royalty, how fast the water rushed on that particular day, how the Prince enjoyed himself, whether he was wetted with the spray, whether he whistled the air of Henry Russell's "Mighty Niagara," or recited to his Grace of Newcastle the verses of Charles Mackay, and other such edifying and mighty informative information. The *Times* wanted to be first in its report, so did the *Tribune*; but the *Herald*, with its elephantine might, determined that none of its contemporaries should make so much capital of the Prince as it intended to do itself. Mr. House was at Niagara ready to report the proceedings to Mr. James Gordon Bennett, the proprietor of the *Herald*, at New York. The Prince had not arrived, and there was a chance of the *Times* or *Tribune* getting possession of the wires before the *Herald*. In his perplexity, Mr. House flashed along a message to Mr. Bennett, asking him what he was to do in order to keep the wires open. "Telegraph me the Book of Genesis," was the response. That was done. Still the report of the Prince was not ready. "What am I to do now?" asked Mr. House. "Telegraph the Book of Revelation all the way through," replied Mr. Bennett; and the clerks turned to the end of the Bible, and telegraphed accordingly. In the office of the *New York Herald* are the two books of Holy Writ as thus telegraphed—the first time, I suppose, that ever a chapter of the Scriptures was sent along a wire. The telegraphing of the Book of Genesis alone cost, I believe, seven hundred dollars.—*Letter from Philadelphia*.

"**A GREAT NATIONAL WORK.**"—Mr. William Brotherhead, of this city, whose zeal and taste in matters of literature and antiquities are well known, has just published a work that will entitle him to the gratitude of this country, as well as to honours from other lands. It is called "The Book of the Signers," and it consists of fac-simile letters of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, illustrated with sixty-one engravings from original photographs and drawings, representing their residences, portraits, or something referring to them. These, the title-page states, have been obtained "from the collections of an Association of American Antiquaries." This work, beautifully printed, on fine paper, is destined to become a matter of national pride. The real value of such a publication cannot be estimated. To collect in one volume memorials of every one of the signers of the Declaration, is a great achievement. But the autograph letters are, in nearly every case, of peculiar interest, and they serve as admirable illustrations of the characters of the several writers. For instance, the first letter is one from John Hancock to General Washington, dated March 21, 1776, informing him that he had sent 250,000 dollars for the use of the

army. A letter from Abraham Clark, of New Jersey, is dated July 4, 1776, and refers in solemn terms to the great event which was on that day to be accomplished. Many others of the letters are extremely curious and interesting. The only signer of whom no letter is given is Thomas Lynch, jun., and no letters of his are in existence. The page devoted to him contains his portrait and signature, and various emblematic designs referring to his career. A feature of this noble work which will especially command admiration is the style of its illustrations. Each letter is preceded by a tasteful engraving of the portrait, the residence, or some event in the history of the writer. These have been designed and engraved expressly for the work, and of their beauty and appropriateness there can be no doubt. The portraits and views of residences are unquestionably faithful, and in illustrations of a different character there is decided good taste shown. This splendid national work is an honour to its publishers, and we feel proud of it as a Philadelphia production. To be sure, no place is so proper as this for publishing a work referring to our independence. But without the zeal and good taste of Mr. Brotherhead, and without the access which his business gives him to the fine collections of autographs here and elsewhere, the work could not have been half so well done. As the price for this noble work is moderate, we expect to hear that it is eagerly sought for, for private as well as public libraries.—*Philadelphia Bulletin*.

### BOOKS WANTED TO PURCHASE.

By Mr. Ginder, Bookseller, Canterbury.  
Lettres de St. François de Sales. 2 vols.  
Syntifa Philosophi fabulæ, ed. C. F. Matthæi.  
Leipzig. 1787.  
Tales, Anecdotes, and Letters, trans. by Scott. 3 vols. Shrewsbury, 1800.  
Moral Philosophy of Doni, trans. by Sir T. North. 1601.

By Mr. Notcutt, 31, Drapery, Northampton.  
Illustrated London Almanack for 1857.  
Christ and Christianity, by Dr. Wardlaw.

By Mr. Young, Bookseller, Liverpool.  
Ritson's Ancient English Romances. 3 vols. bds.  
Sibbes on Philipians. 4to.  
Sibbes on Corinthians.  
Airay on Philipians.  
Alley's Poor Man's Library.  
Liturgy of King Edward VI. Parker Society.

### TRADE NEWS.

**PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.**—E. and E. A. Ivory, Eagle-court, St. John's-lane, Clerkenwell, bookbinders; J. Coleman and John Pearson, High-street, Bloomsbury, antiquarian booksellers; Thomas Brevetor and Richard Vinholes Housart, Hackney, printer's ink manufacturers; John Hodgson and Thomas Palmer, Manchester, paper dealers.

**DIVIDENDS.**—Jan. 18, R. K. Philp, publisher, Great New-street, Fetter-lane.—Jan. 10, Alfred Edward Hopkins, law stationer, Gresham-street.

**CERTIFICATES** to be granted (unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting).—Jan. 10, Alfred Edward Hopkins, law stationer, Gresham-street, City.

We understand that Messrs. Allen, of Leadenhall-street, contemplate a removal of their business westward, and following in the wake of the East India House, to whom they are specially appointed publishers, will try to fix their locale in Victoria-street, Westminster. Messrs. Allen are already in possession of a temporary office in that district.

A change, we believe, will shortly be made in the firm of Messrs. Richard Griffin and Co., of Stationers' Hall-court, which, in January next, will be strengthened by the accession of Mr. Henry Bohn, son of Mr. H. G. Bohn, of York-street, Covent-garden.

The business of the late Messrs. Oliphant and Son, Edinburgh, will be carried on by the late Mr. Oliphant's partners, Messrs. Anderson and Robertson.

On Monday, in the Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. Commissioner Holroyd, assignees were chosen under the bankruptcy of Messrs. Pattison and Miles, wholesale stationers, of Lawrence Pountney Hill.

### SALES BY AUCTION.

#### COMING SALES.

By Mr. HODGSON, at his new rooms, corner of Fleet-street and Chancery-lane, on Friday, December 28, at 1 o'clock (by order of the mortgagees), the copyright of the *Illustrated News of the World*.

By THE SAME, on Friday, December 28, at 1 o'clock, steel plates of portraits of personages of the day, published in the *Illustrated News of the World*.

#### PAST SALES.

By MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY and JOHN WILKINSON, at 13, Wellington-street, Strand, on Wednesday, 19th Dec. and following day, a selection

of curious and rare books, from the libraries of those eminent scholars, Sir Henry Savile and Sir John Savile, who lived in the time of James I. We give some of the items of the first day of this most interesting sale:

**Breviarium insignis ac metropolitane Ecclesie Eboracensis.** Venit, Parisiis Francisco Regnault sub insigni Elephantis e regione Maturinorum, 1533; size 4 in. by 7. A diminutive and excessively rare volume, in black and red letter, of an impression of which no other copy is known to exist. It possesses on the title the autograph of Henricus Comes Arundell, &c. 96l.

**Domenichi (L.) Facies,** ou Mots subtilz, d'aucuns excellens esprits et tres noble seigneurs, en Francois et Italien, the French part printed in "lettres de Civilité." Lyon, Robert Granjon, 1559. 9l.

**Bentley (T.) The Monument of Matrones;** or, Lamps of Virginitie. Black letter. H. Denham, n. d. (1582). This volume comprises three of the seven lamps of which the work is composed, and contains perfect treatises by Anne Askew, Queen Elizabeth, Elizabeth Ladie Tirwhit, Frances Ladie Abergavennie, Lady Jane Dudley, Katharine Parr, Queen of Henry VIII.; autograph of Jane Savile. 4l. 12s.

**Caradoc of Llancarvan, Historie of Cambria,** now called Wales. A part of the most famous Yland of Brytaine, written in the Brytish Language, translated into English by H. Lhoyd, corrected, augmented, and continued by David Powel, D.D. Dedicated to Sir Philip Sidney. Black letter, printed on large paper. H. Denham, 1584. Copies on large paper are unrecorded. 71l.

**Charles I. Rosa Hispani-Anglica seu Malum Punicum Angli Hispanicum,** the Spanish-English Rose, or the English-Spanish Pomgranet. An extremely beautiful copy. 7l.

**Coryat (T.) Crudities.** Very large copy, 161L. 12l. 10s.

**Dante, Comedia con la Nova esposizione di Alessandro Vellutello.** Very fine copy. Vinegia, per Francesco Marcolini, 1544. 9l.

**Expositio Sequentiarum totius anni Secundum Usam Sarum,** diligentissime recognitarum multis elucidationibus aucta; black letter. Impressa London. per Wynandum de Worde in vico Anglice (the Flete Strete) sub solis intersignio commorantem, 1517. 20l.

**Gospels.** The Gospels of the Four Evangelistes, translated in the olde Saxons Tyme out of Latin into the Vulgare tongue of the Saxons, newly collected out of the Ancient Monumentes of the sayd Saxons, and now published for testimonie of the same, with Dedication to Queen Elizabeth by John Foxe. By John Daye, dwelling over Aldersgate, 1571. An extremely beautiful copy of a very rare volume, printed at the expense of Archbishop Parker, from his fount of Anglo-Saxon characters; the English, which is printed in black letter down the sides of the pages, is of the version of the Bishops' Bible. The present copy will to all time have a special interest from the following memorandum written on the title: "Liber Joannis Savile, socii Medii Templi, ex dono reverendis. pris Matthæi (Parkeri) Archieps. Cantuar, 16 die Augusti, 1571, in presentia W. Fletewodd, Recordatoris civ. London." 47l.

**Howard (Henry, Earl of Northampton) A Defensive against the Payson of supposed Prophecies.** First edition. John Charlewood, printer to the Earl of Arundell, 1583. 10l.

**Adamson (J.) The Muses Welcome to the High and Mighty Prince James, King of Great Britaine, &c., at his Majesties happie returne to his old and Native Kingdome of Scotland,** after 14 yeeres absence in Anno 1617. An extremely beautiful copy. 18l.

**Arnold's Chronicle.** The Names of ye Baylefs, Custos, Mayers, and Sherefs of the Cite of London, from the tyme of Kyng Richard the First, called Cure de Lyon (i. e. to the yere 1428). Black letter, a very large copy, n. d. 24l. 10s.

**Biblie Sacra Polyglotta, &c., edidit Brianus Waltonus,** 6 vols. Lond. 1657. This copy has the Republican Preface, but wants the whole of the Apparatus Criticus, and is slightly wormed. 13l. 5s.

**Biblia Latina,** cura Roberti Stephani. First edition of the Scriptures edited by that celebrated scholar, Robert Stephens; printed on large paper. No other copy on large paper is known. Parisiis, ex officina R. Steph. 1528. 13l.

**Bible.** "Cy Comence la Bible en frâcoys." A very ancient Abridgment of the Scriptures into French, printed in Gothic letter, double columns, thirty-five lines each. A large, fine copy of a rare volume. The woodcuts present an appearance nearly identical with the block books put forth in the earlier part of the fifteenth century. 131l.

**Black Acts.** The Actis and Constitiounis of the Realme of Scotland maid in Parliamentis, &c. Black letter, excessively rare. Imprintit Robert Lekpreuk. 37l.

**Capgrave (Jo.) Catalogus Sanctorum Anglie seu Nova Legenda Anglie.** Black letter, with the genuine woodcut of the Assembly of Saints at the beginning and end. Lond. in Domo Winandi de Worde, in vico nuncupato (the Flete-strete), Anna

Domini, MCCCLXXVI, XXVII Februarii. A large and perfect copy. On the last leaf is Caxton's large mark, drawn in fac-simile probably by Archbishop Parker's scribe Lyle, "an excellent writer, that could counterfeite any antique writing." "Him the Archbishop customarily used to employ in making old books complete," &c. See "Life of Parker," by Strype, p. 415-429. In an ancient hand is written on the last fly-leaf, "Cosen Thomas, I pray you—the Life of Patricius it is folio CCLX. I pray you not to sale." 197.

Chaucer (Geffrey) Works:—I. The Boke of Caunterbury Tales; II. The Boke of Fame; III. The Boke of Troilus and Creseyde. Black letter. London, Rycharde Pynson, n. d. In one volume, exceedingly large copies, measuring 12 inches by 8½ wide, with uncut leaves throughout, original impressed calf. 1857.

Common Prayer. The Booke of the Common Prayer. Black letter. Londini, in officina Edouardi Whitechurche, Anno Do. 1549, Mense Maii, with the leaf ordering the price of the volume, viz., 2s. 2d. and 3s. 8d. each. First book of Edward's the Sixth; of excessive rarity. 784.

Common Prayer. Another edition. Black letter, very tall copy, but the title and leaf respecting the price of the volume wanting. Richardus Graftonus, typographus Regius excudebat Mense Augusti, Anno Domini, 1552. Edward the Sixth, second book. 127. 12s.

Duchesse (A.) Historie Normanorum Scriptores Antiqui. Very fine clean copy. Paris, 1619. 64.

Dugdale (Sir W.) Antiquities of Warwickshire, illustrated by W. Hollar and Vaughan. The rare original edition. 1656. 114. 5s.

Dugdale (W.) Antiquities of Warwickshire Illustrated. Revised and continued by Dr. W. Thomas. 2 vols. 1730. 217.

Fuller (T.) History of the Worthies of England. 1662. 47. 10s.

PERFECTION OF ART IN WATCH MANUFACTURES.—"The stranger in London cannot fail to be struck with the magnificent establishments of goldsmiths with which the City abounds. Such displays as are presented to the eye are rarely to be met with in any other city in the world; indeed, whole fortunes are concentrated in their windows. Foremost among such establishments is that of Mr. Benson, 33 and 34, Ludgate Hill, which may truly be called the Home of Art. Everything exhibits the most perfect taste; and while the beautiful is thus cherished, the useful is also carefully studied. Mr. Benson has gained a high position for the superior manufacture and artistic designs of his watches especially."—*City Press*.—Benson's Illustrated Pamphlet, post free for two stamps, is descriptive of every construction of watch now made. Watches safe by post to all parts of the globe.—ADV.

## BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

### ENGLISH.

ADVENTURES (The) of Mr. Ambiguous Law, an Articled Clerk. By Carr Bunkie, Gent. Cr 8vo cl 5s. Jas. Blackwood.

ANNALES Cambrie. Edited by the Rev. Jno. Williams Ab Ithel, M.A. Roy 8vo half bound ss 6d. Longman and Co.

ANNIE: a Romance of Indian Life. By F. C. S. Cr 8vo cl 2s. 6d. Jas. Blackwood.

ASSELMO: a Tale of Modern Italy. 2 vols, cr 8vo cl 21s. Saunders, Otley, and Co.

ARTESIAN—"Curry and Rice" in Forty Plates; or, the Ingredients of Social Life at "Our Station" in India. By G. F. Atkinson. 3rd edit 4to cl gilt 21s. Day and Son.

BACON—Personal History of Lord Bacon, from unpublished papers. By Wm. Hepworth Dixon. 8vo cl 12s. J. Murray.

BAND of Hope Review, 1860. Fcp 10to swd 1s. Partridge.

BAPTIST Chapel, St. Mary's, Norwich.—The Sola, Attorney-General versus Gould and Others, in the Rolls Court: its Origin, the Proceedings, Pleadings, and Judgment. Edited by Wm. Norton. 8vo cl limp 2s. Houlston and Wright.

BENNETT—The Worn Wedding-Ring, and other Poems. By W. C. Bennett. Fcp 8vo cl 3s. 6d. Chapman and Hall.

BIBLE (The) of every Land. A History of the Sacred Scriptures in every Language and Dialect into which Translations have been made; illustrated by Specimen Portions in Native Characters, &c. New edit enlarged, 4to half mor 42s. S. Bagster and Sons.

BOWDITCH—On Coal-gas; a Discourse delivered to some Directors and Managers of Gas-works, June 13, 1860, and published at their request. By the Rev. W. R. Bowditch, B.A. 8vo cl 2s. 6d. Jno. Van Voorst.

BOTLE'S Fashionable Court and Country Guide, and Town Visiting Directory. Corrected for January 1861. Fcp 8vo bound ss. Office: 20 A, Pall-mall, S.W.

BRITISH Workman for 1860. Fcp 8vo ss 6d. Partridge.

BROUGHAM—The British Constitution: its History, Structure, and Working. By Hy. Lord Brougham (Lord Brougham's Works, Vol II.) 12mo cl 5s. R. Griffin, Bohn, and Co.

BROWN—The Forester: a Practical Treatise on the Planting, Rearing, and general Management of Forest Trees. By Jas. Brown. 3rd edit enlarged, roy 8vo half-bound 30s. Wm. Blackwood and Son.

BUCKLEY'S Serenaders' New Songs, with Symphonies and Pianoforte Accompaniment. Edited by J. Wade. Book 2, 4to swd 1s. Musical Bouquet Office.

BURKE—Family Romance, or, Episodes in the Domestic Annals of the Aristocracy. By Sir Bernard Burke. 3rd edit cr 8vo cl 5s. (Hurst and Blackett's Standard Library, Vol. 14) Hurst and Blackett.

BUSH Wanderings of a Naturalist; or, Notes on the Field Sports and Fauna of Australia &c. By an Old Bushman. 12mo cl 2s. 6d. Routledge and Co.

CALVERT—The Wife's Manual; or, Prayers, Thoughts, and Songs on several occasions of a Matron's Life. By the Rev. W. Calvert, M.A. 3rd edit post 8vo cl 10s. 6d. morocco antique 22s. Longman and Co.

CAMPBELL—The Poetical Works of Thomas Campbell. New edit, with Notes and Life, by the Rev. W. A. Hill. Illustrated from Designs by Turner. 8vo cl elegant 16s. Routledge and Co.

CARRIAGE-BUILDERS' Art Journal: Division III. 4to cl gilt 2ss. F. Tallis.

CHAPPELL'S Musical Gift Book for Young Performers. By Edward F. Rimbault. Roy 8vo bds 7s. 6d. Chappell and Co.

CHRISTIAN'S Penny Magazine, 1860. 12mo cl 1s. 6d. SNOW.

CHURCH (The) of England Magazine. Under the superintendence of Clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland. Vol. XLIX: July to December, 1860. Royal 8vo cl 6s. 6d. W. J. Lister.

CHURCHMAN'S Companion (The), Vol. XXVIII, July to December, 1860. 12mo cl 3s. 6d. Masters.

CLERY—Journal of what passed in the Temple Prison during the Captivity of Louis the Sixteenth, King of France, 1792-3. By Mons. Cler. Translated by James Broomfield. Cr 8vo cl limp 2s. 6d. Jas. Blackwood.

COLLEGE Poems, contributed by Members of the University of Oxford and Cambridge. Post 8vo cl 4s. 6d. R. Griffin, Bohn, and Co.

COOK—The Acts of the Apostles; with a Commentary and Practical and Devotional Suggestions for Readers and Students of the English Bible. By the Rev. F. C. Cook, M.A. New edit post 8vo cl 5s. Longman and Co.

COOPER—Pages and Pictures from the Writings of James Fenimore Cooper, with Notes by Susan F. Cooper. Illustrated. 4to half mor 42s. (New York.) S. Low, Son, and Co.

CURLING—The Minstrel and the Maids of Kent. By Capt. Curling. Fcp 8vo bds 2s. (Blackwood's London Library.) J. Blackwood.

DAVIS—Cuthbert and her Remains; being an Account of the Excavations and Researches on the Site of the Phenician Metropolis in Africa, and other adjacent Places, conducted under the auspices of Her Majesty's Government. By Dr. N. Davis, F.R.G.S., &c. 8vo cl 21s. R. Bentley.

DE GASPARIN—The Near and the Heavenly Horizons. By Mme. de Gasparin. Cr 8vo cl 7s. 6d. (A. Strahan and Co., Edinburgh.) Hamilton and Co.

DEWAR—The Atonement; its Nature, Reality, and Efficacy. By D. Dewar, D.D., LL.D. 3rd edit, enlarged, 8vo cl 7s. 6d. J. Nisbet and Co.

DICKENS—The Uncommercial Traveller. By Charles Dickens. Cr 8vo cl 6s. Chapman and Hall.

DOCTRINE (The) of the Cross, illustrated in a Memorial of a Humble Follower of Christ. 4th edit 18mo cl limp 1s. Masters.

DONALDSON—The Theatre of the Greeks: a Treatise on the History and Exhibition of the Greek Drama, with various Supplements. By J. W. Donaldson, D.D. 7th edit, revised, enlarged, and in part remodelled, with numerous illustrations from the best ancient authorities. 8vo cl 14s. Longman and Co.

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